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RICE'S SCHOOL addes and Children, 481 North 12 84. h English and Classical Course of Statistical, resident French Teacher, will a uction.

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PEIRO,

CATARRE AT AND LUNG DISEASE

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1880.

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Our line of Chamber Suits is the most extensive ever displayed, comprising the "GEM" productions of "GELDOWSKY" and other celebrated manufacturers, constructed of the choicest woods and in the most artistic designs.

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38,598 Elegant Garments, And that thousands of our most prominent and best-dressed citizens patronize us constantly.

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HATS. Fall Styles Gentlemen's Dress Silk, ill, and Soft Hats just received. Inst qualities and lowest prices at ARNES HAT STORE, 56 Madinal, (Tribune Building).

HORRIBLE!

Complete Particulars of the Railroad Butchery at Pittsburg.

Twenty-four Persons Killed, and as Many Fearfully

The Dashing of a Locomotive into a Mass of Living Humanity.

Subsequent Release of Hot Steam upon the Crushed and Mangled.

Official Pitcairn Explains that the Affair Was Not Very Extraordinary.

Letting the Steam Escape Was What Made the Sacrifice a Success.

He Thinks the Next Time They "Run In" They May Not Get a Solitary Victim.

Disastrous Railroad Wrecking and **Burning Operation Near** Nokomis, III.

Several Persons Injured and a Large Amount of Property Destroyed.

PITTSBURG.

Brecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG. Part Oct. 10.—The railroad tragedy at Twenty-eighth street, in this city, about 1 o'clock this morning, turns out to be far worse than was supposed at the time of its occurrence.

The disaster was one of the worst the contraction. than was supposed at the time of its occurrence. The disaster was one of the worst that ever occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The dead and injured are estimated at about sixty, of which twenty-one were killed, most of them outright, by inhaling steam. Most of the victims resided in small places along the road as far east as Walls Station, fifteen miles from the city. They had come to town early Saturday morning to wit-

come to town early Saturday morning to witness the closing exercises at the Exposition and to see the Democratic torchlight procession at night. The Railroad Company is

GENERALLY BLAMED
for the accident. The Walls accommodation train had been made up in three sections. One of them pulled out from the Union Depot and up to Twenty-eighth street, where it stopped. Another section soon followed, and the engineer, not observing the headlight on the rear car of the first section, ran into it. This coach was jammed with people, and it was here that the slaughter occurred. As soon as the locomotive struck the coach the lights in the latter were extinguished, and utter darkness prevailed. Women screamed, men shouted, and children cried. Hot steam from the locomotive scon filled the coach, and many persons rain had been made up in three sections. On

motive soon filled the coach, and many persons at this moment is said to have been horrible beyond description. The victims were removed to the hospital as speedily as possible, where the living were cared for, and the dead laid out for idenily as tification. Among the more prominent of the killed was John J. Torley, who was for many years connected with the City Government and a politician of considerable note. One of his daughters was also killed. J. H. Hetrel, an artdaughters was also killed. J. H. Hetrel, an artist of National reputation, was peculiarly unfortunate, three of his children being among the killed. One of them, a young man of 19, who was preparing to enter West Point Military Academy, died early this morning. The other two, one of them being a beautiful girl of 15, expired in great agony to-night.

James H. Love, the first engineer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, lost two sons, both of whom were almost instantly killed by inhaling hot steam.

THE REV. ROUP AND HIS TWO SONS, who lived at Roup's Station, are among the dead. They were dreadfully disfigured by scalding.
A lady's glove was found in the coach this morning containing the skin of her hand as perfect as if it had been taken off with a knife. She had been scalded.

She had been scalded.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Edward Barnest, the watchman who was on duty at the Twenty-eighth street crossing when the collision occurred, made the following statement to-night: "There was another east-bound train on this block when the first section of the Walls accommodation arrived, and she was held here until the other train could get off the block. I don't know that I ever saw a train more crowded. Every platform was packed. Between the last two coaches I don't think it would be possible for any one to have found foot-room. On the rear platform of the last coach you couldn't see the platform for the people. The crowd on this platform was packed so that no one behind could see the light, and when I saw the other section coming I knew there was going to be a collision. I shouted at the people in the car, and

the car, and SOME OF THEM SCATTERED, but before the breath was out of my mouth the engine was into them. I don't know whether you can imagine how I felt or not. There I was, crippled and useless, and with all those people dying before my eyes for all I knew. All I could do was to hobble around and shout for help. I could have cried at my own helplesness. The scene must have been terrible. After the crash—I don't know why it was—but it seemed quiet to me in all the excitement that I was in. And there wasn't, or at least I didn't think there was, a great a crish as one would expect. I have there wasn't, or at least I didn't think there was, as great a crash as one would expect. I have heard more noise made by the bumping of freight cars when they were being coupled up, and the people in the car did not do much shrieking. I guess they were half suffocated with the steam. Anyhow, there were a few that acted crazy-like, and they were badly scaled, and they were badly scaled. and the crowd soon took them away. It seemed

and the crowd soon took them away. It seemed to me that

IN LESS THAN FIFTEEN MINUTES all the injured were out of the cars and on the way to be taken care of."

"While the first section of the train was held at the crossing, did you observe whether the second section was flagged?"

"I saw no one leave the train to signal the second section. It seemed to me that, just before the collision occurred, some one swung a lantern once or twice at the rear of the first section. Yet a man might have gone back to signal the second section without my knowledge."

"It has been frequently asserted that the neadlight of the second section was not illuminated. Did you notice that as the engine approached you?"

"The headlight was lit. It was the glare of the headlight that warned me of the approach of the second section, and then I shouted. Before that time I had not noticed the standing train further than to remark that it was greatly crowded, and

WHEN THE CRASH CAME

I felt certain that scores of the passengers had been crushed to doath. That's all that I know

know any more about it."

OTHERS

Who were interviewed corroborated his statement. Hundreds of excited people still hang around the scene of the accident. The bodies of the dead have all been removed to their late residences, and the injured, many of whom will die, are being tenderly cared for. A full investigation of the catastrophe has been ordered, to ascertain where the blame lies.

To the Western Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—The frightful collision that occurred last night at midnight on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Twenty-eighth street crossing, was more disastrous than at first reported. Nine people were killed outright and twelve more have died since, making in all twenty-one deaths, while as many more are dangerously hurt, whom the physicians say

are dangerously hurt, whom the physicians say cannot recover. In addition to these, there are a large number who are but slightly injured. As stated hast night, the first section of the Walls accommodation, going east, left the Union Depot at 11:31 p. m., having a large crowd of passengers who had been to the city participating in the closing exercises of the Exposition, and to witness the Democratic demonstration.

THE BACK PLATFORM
was so crowded that the headlight on the second
section following could not be seen. The first
section stopped at the regular station, Twentyeighth street, where they were delayed on aceighth street, where they were delayed on ac-count of another train which was in the nex-block. The second section came along at a good speed, but, owing to the crowds on the back platform of the first section, the signal lights were hidden from view, and, consequently, the engineer of the second section did not see the train ahead of him until he was so near it that his train could not be checked in time to arrest a collision, and the engine went graphing into a collision, and the engine went crashing into the rear coach of the first section, packed as it was with human beings. Among these unfortunates
THE ENGINE BURIED ITSELF

to the very car windows, in among screaming, suffering men, women, and children, mangling all who were in its course. The boiler-head of and was were in its course. The boiler-head of the colliding engine was burst off by the shock, and scaiding water and steam poured over the occupants of the car, as if bent on completing the horrible work that had gone before. It is impossible to describe the fearful scene that followed. The moans of the dying and wounded and the shricks of those who had lost their friends were frightful. Word was immediately elephoned to the Mayor's office for assistance, and twenty-five policemen with

A FULL CORPS OF PHYSICIANS

and wagons were dispatched at once to the scene of the disaster, where they were soon busily employed in alleviating the sufferings of the victims, and clearing the wreck. The wounded, who were unable to care for themselves, were carried to the Soldiers' Hospital, located but a short distance from the accident.

THE NAME OF THE ENGINEER of the second locomotive is Julius Huey, and that of the fireman, Rambo. Both are residents of Pittsburg, and escaped injury, notwithstand-ing they stuck to the engine when it plowed through the rear car of the other train. Up to the present time (9 p. m.) twenty-one deaths have occurred, as follows:

THE LIST.

Edward Prentner, Pittsburg, aged 27; scalded lied this morning. Homer Kepple, aged 20; lives in the East End; Mrs. M. Jacobs. Pittsburg, aged 50; crushed

nd scalded.

John Torley, Pittsburg, aged 48; scalded and Kate Torley, daughter of John Torley, aged 16; scaided. Miss Jessie Simcox, West End, aged 16; inhaia

Annie M. Schuster, East End, aged 22; in-halution of steam. Milton H. Edwards, son of the Hon. Matthew Edwards, aged 25; scalds and inhalation. Miss Dorah Taylor, Pittsburg, about 25; in halation of steam James O'Neal, California, Pa., aged 30; died this morning from scalds received.

Charles Hetzel, East End; scalded.

Edward Butler, baggagemaster, 'Isaac K. Love, Edgewood, Pa., aged 17; crushed. William H. Love, brother of Isaac, aged 19; scalded, and frightfully mutilated. alation. Miss Rosanna Boyd, sister-in-law of Mrs.

Boyd, aged 20; inhalation Bailinger, a railroad employé; head cut from his body. Samuel W. Elliott, conductor, aged 52; head James McMahon, Dallas Station, aged 60;

calded. William Linnhart, East End; died from internal injuries and inhalation.

Miss Emma Winnberg, aged 19; Pittsburg; THOSE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED,

now in the West Pennsylvania Hospital, of whom the physicians say but few will recover, George Young, East End. Frank Kingsen, East End. Jeff. P. Myers, Frewsburg, Chautauqua Coun-

ty, N. Y. Frank De Lavaie, East End. James Hetzel, Edgewood. H. W. Błuck, Swissvale. Robert Dickson, Swissvale.

David Aiken, Cherrycamp, W. Va. George Cummings, East End James Lawrence, East End, Hugh Muldoon, Springhill, Pa. James Demsey, Springhill, Pa. William J. Smith, Springhill, Pa. Annie Quinn, Shadyside. Miss Mollie Stinebauøh, East End Mattie Taylor, Edgewood.

Miss Mary Dawson, East End. Mrs. J. P. Richmond, Edgewood. Miss Rose McCabe, East End. Miss Kate Leslie, East End. THOSE INJURED PAINFULLY BUT NOT SERIOUSLY

Nancy Manly, colored, Catharine Manly and Wikinson Manly, all of Waynesburg, Pa.
Miss Bessie Reimond, Pittsburg.
Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the road, one of the best in the country, said: "If the one of the best in the country, said: "If the rules had not been disobeyed the accident would not have occurred. The train had not yet gone into the block operated by the signal system, and the flagman was under imperative orders to go back half a mile to flag the following train. He must not wait to be ordered back by the conductor, but go on his own accord. This applies whether a train is in block or still in the yard limits. As in this case the flagman and all employés of the trains are old and experienced men, the officials cannot condemn them until an investigation is had, but the matter will be sifted and the responsibility placed where it belongs.

cannot condemn them until an investigation is had, but the matter will be sifted and the responsibility placed where it belongs.

PASSENGERS STATE

that the fingman, whose name is Perrod, did not go back. He will be examined to-misrow. The order for the movement of the train was the same as has been in vogue for thirty years, and the officials insist that the train-men, and not the superior officers, violated the rules. Public opinion seems to place the responsibility on Flagman Penrod of the first section. Mr. Pitcairn says the loss by the wreck will not be \$1,000; that the run-in was no extraordinary accident; that the escaping steam was the cause of the fatality. The run-in might occur again without the loss of a single life.

SEVERAL PROMINENT BUSINESS-MEN called to see Messrs. Pitcairn and Pugh, of the Pennsylvania Road, this evening, and stated that they considered that by the gross carelesness of some person or persons murder had been committed, and asked that the investigation be thorough. The officials promised that everything that possibly could would be done to fasten the guitt upon the proper parties. Coroner Hope was also called upon, and he stated that all those found to be implicated would be placed under arrest.

implicated would be placed under arrest.

THEER MORE DEATHS.

12 o'clock.—Three more deaths have just occurred, swelling the list to twenty-four. The names of two are Elia Hetzel and Charles Black. A RAILBOAD WRECK.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 10.—The west-bound passens train on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Hailman

ran through an open switch at Nokomis, Ill., eighty-two miles east of here, at 6 o'clock this morning, and collided with the fear of a freight train on a side track. Next, to the caboose, which was demolished, was an oll ear. This was bursted, and the contents taking fire, it and the wrecked caboose and the entire passenger train, consisting of the bagyars and express and mail car, two coaches, and one sleeper, were entirely consumed. Conductor browning and the engineer of the passengers train were somewhat injured, but more of the passengers were hurt. After the collision the freight train, except the oil-car and cabbose, pulled out and escaped further damage. The loss is probably \$60,000 to \$70,000.

The oil-car was not burst, but turned upside down, and the oil escaped from the man-hole in a stream about a foot in dismeter. This soon reached the fire in the engine of the passenger-train, and in a moment there was a sheet of flame 100 feet long and 600 feet wide, which immediately took hold of the front car, and in ten minutes the entire train was burning. As soon as Conductor Browning took in the situation he aroused the passengers in the coaches, and all got out as fely. General Superintendent McClure was in the sleeper, but was soon out directing the train crews. They tried to uncouple the sleeper, which was the Wagner coach "Glencoe," but, the train being on a curve, could not do if, and it was bursed with the rest of the train. The loss on rolling-stock is as follows: Locomotive, \$11,000; Bee Line bagyare and express car, \$3,000; two coaches, \$10,000; sleeper, \$18,000; the latter insured for \$10,000. The express safe was saved, but the remainder of the matter burned. An American express car on the Cleveland. Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road with \$50,000 worth of property on board missed connection, and was thereby saved. The town of Nokomis escaped destruction only because the wind was blowing in a favorable direction. Nearly all the train crew and expressmen were injured, but not disabled.

ACCIDENT NEAR BYRON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 10.—An accident occurred this afternoon on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, Chicago & Pacific Division, near Byron. A gravel-train ran into some cows, throwing a A gravel-train ran into some cows, throwing a dozen cars from the track, and killing and wounding fifteen. It is reported that three men, train hands, were killed. John Ryan, of this city, was killed instantly. Many of those wounded are boys living in the neighb braced, who were having sport riding on the train while it was switching.

KNOCKED FROM A TRAIN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CHERRYVILLE, Kas., Oct. 10.—Conductor J. C.

Deane, of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf
Road, was instantly killed this afternoon at 3

o'clock. He was knocked from the side of a
car by a bridge near this place. His remains
were brought here, and his relatives in Bioomington, Ill., were notified.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Disputch to The Chicago Trubune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 0.—James Owens, colored, was struck by a frieght train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, thirty miles east of here last night, and instantly killed. His body was dragged fully a mile, and horribly mutilated. He was walking on the track. He resided at Van Wert, O., where the body was taken. KILLED WHILE PUNTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chings Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 101-A young mannered Elmer Slough was not centally killed while hunting to-day, by the charge of fisque, the charge going in at his me ith and coming out at the back of his head. A FATAL FALL

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10.—Charles Davis, a watchman at the Custom-House, accidentally fell from the third story of the Porter Block to-lay, crushing his skull and kungmim instantly.

FIRE RECORD. THE BOSTON CONILAGRATION.

Special Dispotch to The bissor Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The loss by yesterday's fire in Ward's woolen mills at Stoughton will be \$125,000, on which there is insurance of \$55,000, as follows: Commercial Union Assurance, of London, \$5,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, Lafayette and Firemen's Trust of Brookly, Farragent. d Lamar of New York, American Central of St. Louis, Fancuil, Firemen's, and Neptune, of Boston, \$2,500 each; Germania and Ætna, \$3,000 each; Washington, of Boston, \$5,000; Alliance, of Boston, and Queen's, \$2,000 each; Citzens', of St. Louis and St. Paul, \$1,500 each; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$5,000; Enterprise of Cincinnati, and Westchester, \$1,250 each. Three

hundred and sixty-five men are thrown out of AT BRADFORD, PA. BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 10.—Last night McClure's house, at Red Rock, five miles east of here, caught fire from a lamp explosion, and burned, together with the railroad depot, and two small buildings. Minnie Slattery, a servant, fainted in the third story, and was thrown out by Mary Hussler, another servant, receiving probable fatal injuries. The latter escaped by jumping. Total loss, \$12,000; partly insured.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE DUVAL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10.—The Hon. T. H. Duval Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, died at Fort Omaha to-day of abdominal abscess, for which he came here to be treated. He came here a short time ago and was the guest of his son-in-law, Maj. Roberts. He was 55 years of age. His remains will be sent to his home at Austin, Tex., on Tuesday.

THOMAS W. COLERICK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 10.—Thomas W. Colerick, brother of the Hon. Walpole G. Colerick, member of Congress from this district, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon of consumption of the towels. Deceased was 27 years of age and a partner in the law firm of Colerick Bros., of this

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The Baltimore & Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The Baltimore & Ohio Road has a new plan for obtaining the direct outlet to New York which it has so long sought. The plan is that she Baltimore & Ohio's New York passengers to to Hagerstown, where they take the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Harrisburg, take the Reading Railroad there for Allentown, and the New Jersey Central at the latter place for New York. Another route proposed is to send New York passengers to Harrisburg by the Northern Central Railroad, then by the Reading as before. The Western Marrisburg by the Northern Central Railroad, then by the Reading as before. The Western Marrish idea is the basis of a new trunk line from New York to the South, as surveyshave already been begun for the extension of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad to the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. One of the Maryland Directors of the Baltimore & Delta Railroad is reported to have let out the fact that the right of way into Philadelphia has been secured for Col. M'Comb's projected railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Col. M'Comb has recently said in Washington that the Soad would certainly be built, and the News of this city thinks this will now be within a short time, as the difficulty of hither to see ring the right of way into Philadelphia has been the chief obstacle of garrying out the idea. Mr. C. P. Huntington, President, and Go., William S. Wickham, Vice-President, of the Chesspeake & Ohio Railroad, were in Norfolk last week with several capitalists interested in the completion of that road to the seaboard, and are reported as considering the question of making Norfolk the terminus of the fallway.

THE BALTIMORE CELEBRATION. THE BALTIMORE CELEBRATION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Exercises commemorating the beginning of the city a century and a half ago began to-day. In most of the churches reference was made to the celebration in connection with the subject of religious toleration, and established in the Maryland colony. The former religious cooperation had a reunion German religious congregation had a reunion in the Academy of Music. The decorations throughouts the city are elaborate, and the streets are thronged to-night with residents and valvors viewing the brilliant spectacle. The griving trains are crowded with people. Special tains will be run on all the roads to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. SPRINGPIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—The Democratic enth District has nominated Henry Alvord for PRESIDENTIAL

The Democrats Exhibiting Great Nervousness and Apprehension.

Additional Expenditures of Money and Continued Arrival of Thugs.

The Republicans of Indianapolis Much Excited, and with Good Cause.

Democratic Plug-Uglies Being

Parceled Among the Sev-

eral City Precincts. Chairman Barnum Terribly Disgusted with the Policy of

Tremendous Congressional Fight Waging in Southwest Ohio.

Penny English.

Elaborate Preparations for the New York Republican Parade-Gen. Grant.

The South Carolina Democrats Full of Apprehension Over the Negroes.

THE OCTOBER STATES.

BEFORE THE BATTLE. THE ARMORERS FASTENING THE RIVETS Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. interest in the great political battle at the ballot-box day after to-morrow has given place to a state of excitement which may be described as at fever heat. The people of indianapolis have seen their city filling up during the past week with the soum and the offscourings of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Bal-timore, Chicago, and St. Louis, and have realized that this influx of ruscality meant no good, and nothing but ill to the cause of honest elections. that this influx of rascality meant no good, and nothing but ill to the cause of honest elections. Not until yesterday, however, did the ugly rumors of a damnable Democratic scheme to override the, decency, and public order, and thwart the will of a hope, ripen and flower into notust knowledge. The scheme was unfolded to the reading public this morning through the columns of Mr. New's paper, which boldly charged that 600 criminals had been imported by the Democracy in the last four days, and that hun-

that 600 criminals had been imported by the Democracy in the last four days, and that hundreds of kindred wretches were yet to come. The Democratic managers and certain well-known officials were banded together for the congenial purpose of carrying out

THE FOLLOWING DASTARDLY PLAN to prevent decent men from recording their will through the ballot-box:

1. The Democrats propose to go earliest to the poils, get possession of the line, and vote, say, 2,000 of their men first.

2. The Democrats who shall have voted are then to withdraw from the poils, and gather at a place agreed on at a convenient distance.

3. The Republicans are to be harassed and

to this call.

7. It is the army of Democratic conspirators secretly organized in our midst who are to be the early voters on Tuesday morning, and who are to then withdraw to an appointed place.

8. At the rendezvous of this Democratic army there is to be a full supply of State arms and ammunition, ready for use.

9. A riot, so called, which will be simply an assail on the citizens by hired thieves and assasins, is to be carried on until the ballot-boxes in the Republican wards can be seized and rifled or changed, while all the time the arms of the State are used for the purpose of aiding in this hellish scheme to destroy the rights of the peonellish scheme to destroy the rights of the peo

IN A SIGNIFICANT COMMENT
on this satanic piece of ingenuity, the Journal
said: "We tell the leaders and loaters of the
Democratic party, its Senators and its scullions,
that, if Gov. Williams shall dare to attempt to turn the arms of the State
against the breasts of its citizens at the bidding
of a Solid South, and in company with the
criminal classes of the North, the men of Indianapolis—yea, and of Indiana—will, with majesty and might, meet them bullet for bullet.
If those who should be the conservators of the
peace are foremost in breaking it, the people
who are over all will strike them down. We call
on every good citizen to be ready to stamp out
the contemplated outrage."

It is needless to say that all this was ridiculed
by the Democracy, local and imported, and
laughed to scorn, but it goes, all the same.

THE DEMOCRATS IN A SIGNIFICANT COMMENT

THE DEMOCRATS
have not been boasting that they would carry
this city by 2,000 majority and thus reverse its

have not been boasting that they would carry this city by 2,000 majority and thus reverse its political complection at one fell swoop all for nothing. That it was impossible to do this fairly and henestly, especially with such a State ticket as they have put in the field, even the wayfaring man must see. There was only one way, or, rather, a combination of the several disreputable ways so much in favor with the Democracy, by which it could be done, and when the keen-scented Republican detectives on the ground consorted with the too-confident and swaggering Democratic importations from the slums of the East, it was but natural that the latter, in the enthusiasm born of large spiritoal fullness, should "give the scheme away," and they did, and THE CITY HAS BEEN STIRRED UP GREATLY at the revelations which have been made. Republicans and the more decent class of Democrats alike have denounced it as simply infamous, and its exposure has served both to warn and warm the voters, and to nerve them up to the necessity of meeting, if need be, force with force, bullet with bullet. Some of the largest property-owners here, for the peace and good name of the city and the safety of their property, held a secret meeting this afternoon at the New Denison for the purpose of taking steps to prevent trouble Tuosday. Several prominent and decent Democrats were present, and the gathering was wholly non-partisan. The situation was fully discussed, and the meeting resuited in a definit understanding that thirty men of respectability, business and social prominence, and undoubted perve, would go to each polling-place Tuesday morning, and remain there until the polls closed Tuesday night, to see that there was fair play and no intimidation or buildosing.

Another and Larrers Meeting the Court-

will be held to-morrow morning at the Court-House to discuss the question of ways and means and make the necessary arrangements. Further details of the damnable Democratic device to rob the voters of their votes came to

light this afternoon, and only serve to show how desperate the enemy is. One of the numerous skilled watchers on the Republican side told me that the Democrats had selected fifteen trusty and thoroughly disreputable characters to do duty at every polling-place here Tuesday. Each one of them will be provided with pistols. Five at each poll are to remain immediately about the place, and the other ten are to be distributed in the crowd. It was even propused that these guardians of the purity of the ballot-box should adopt the Mississippi plan in its outward forms and wear their pistols in their belts, in order to more effectually awe and buildoze the honest voters unaccustomed to the sight or use of arms. "But," said this cool, nervy man, who evidently knew what he was talking about, "the people of Indianapolis don't buildoze worth a d—n. There isn't a banker or preacher here, even, who won't carry arms at the polls on Tuesday, and wear them outside, if necessary." The Democrats are

IN A LIKE STATE OF EXCITEMENT.
They have been endeavoring to work, themselves up to it for several days, and, by dint of much howling and much irritation of the linings of their stomach through copious draughts of sour-mash, have at last succeeded. The eye of this particular mad buil is fixed on Marshal Dudley and his Deputies. The Democracy of Indiana is opposed, on general principles, to anything that savors of honesty in elections. As Senator Conkling has pithily shown, they opposed the National Election laws, on the ground that the State knew enough to take care of its own election, and the Government should mind its own business, and when the people of this State voted for and adopted certain amendments providing certain safeguards for the purity of the ballot-box, a Democratic majority of a Democratic Supreme Court, by a mere legal quibble, swept the whole fabric away. Now, when the Federal authorities assert such powers as a Democratic Congress wasn't able to take away from them, the Democratic unional indignation.

ONE J. GILB

tutional indignation.
ONE J. GILBERT SHANKLIN ONE J. GILBERT SHANKLIN
happens to be Democratic Secretary of State. The same Shanklin wants to be Secretary of State again. By some unscrutable reason the very same Shanklin runs an incendiary sheet down in Evansville. An editorial in his Friday issue opened with a cheerful denunciation of Dudley as a liar and a coward, and proceeded to say that there was money in the local bank to the credit of the Democratic County Central Committee to defend any citizen who should shoot down any of Dudley's deputies who dared to prevent them by forms of law from voting the Democratic ticket, all because Dudley has taken measures to prevent Democratic frauds and punish the perpetrators under the law. But an invitation to murder such as this "takes" with the Democratic party of Indiana. The doctrine announced is considered as one of the traditions to be clung to.

Something which happened in shell pyville yesterday has also stirred up the Democratic

something which happened in shribyvilla yesterday has also stirred up the Democratic heart. It there he a spot in the North more unlike the North and more thoroughly resembling the political hell-holes of Mississippi, it is Shelbyville, Ind. Most appropriately has it been christened "the Yazoo of Indiana." There was a Republican meeting there yesterday, and, as usual, the Democratic "hoodiums" endeavored to break it up. They were repulsed, but the trouble broke out afresh later oo, and ended in the shooting of a Democratic Sherin by the name of McCorkle, who died early this morning. The stories of the affair are about as contradictory as they could well be, the Democratic of the Democratic Sherin by the name of McCorkle, who died early this morning. morning. The stories of the affair are about as contradictory as they could well be, the Democrate claiming that their man was shot by a young Republican named Kennedy, whom he had arrested and was taking to the station. Whether this be so, or whether a stray shot from a Democratic weapon in the course of the rumpus did the work, the whole affair is only another bloody commentary on the daredevilism of these Northern Yazoos. Everybody regrets that there was any blood shed, but the prevailing sentiment, also, is, that it was the inevitable outgrowth of a system of things which is supposed to be tolerated only in the swamps and on the plantations of Mississippi. The Democratis will attempt to make a deal of capital out of it, however. Their organ here will come out

an one dependence are to be harassed and annoyed by being challenged, and quarrels are to be gotten up with them and with their neighbors who swear to their right to vote.

4. The shoulder-strikers and bullies from abroad are to follow with blows, and bring on a general disturbance, which is then to be called a riot.

5. To suppress this bogus and manufactured riot, the Governor of the State is to be called on for "troops at the poils."

6. An officer of the State is understood to have already formed a Democratic secret military organization to enable the Governor to respond to this call.

7. It is the army of Democratic conspirators will come out DRAPED IN MOURNING in the morning, and Gov. Hendricks will go down to Shelbyville to counsel moderation, or something else. It has been surgested that, while the Senting is about it, it might a swell wait until Wednesday morning, when the Democratic heavens are exceedingly apt to be hung with black, and then come out with its inky to something else. It has been surgested that, while the Senting is about it, it might as well wait until Wednesday morning, when the Democratic heavens are exceedingly apt to be hung with black, and then come out with its inky to something else. It has been surgested that, while the Senting is about it, it might as well wait until Wednesday morning, when the Democratic heavens are exceedingly apt to be hung with black, and then come out invited to leave the State. When night came and nothing dropped they felt easier. The Republicans, on the other hand, were a good deal worked up by the rumor that Gov. Williams had organized six or seven new militia comcompanies. Diligent inquiry failed to bring anything like a confirmation of the rumor. Senator Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, who is still here, received a telegram from Cincinnati to-day announcing the prevalence of a story there that no less than 1,500 pistols had been consigned to him for distribution and use on election day by the Republicans.

THE ONLY PISTOLS

Mr. Dorsey owns, or has anywhere, are a couple of Colt's navy revolvers which he left out on his Colorado cattle-ranche several months ago, for the protection and amusement of the "cowboys," and the pistol story, which originated in Cincinuati and was in time developed here, of course had but one purpose—namely, to infuriate the Democrats and serve as a pretext for calling out the militia.

THE MONEY CHARACTER

of this campaign can be readily grasped from from the pretty well authonicated statement that \$100 were sent out yesterday to the Democratic boss of each and every school district in the State. As there are several thousand districts in the State, some idea may be had of the size of the Democratic pile.

EVIDENCE OF REFUBLICAN CONFIDENCE is not more accumulative than are the indica-

EVIDENCE OF REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE
is not more accumulative than are the indications that the Democracy are alarmed and despondent. On the surface they appear and talk
very confident, and during the day several have
been very extravagant in their estimated majority. But between themselves the leaders are
very apprehensive. Their poll of the State is
decidedly unsatisfactory, and they realize fully
that the drift is against them. During Chairman Barnum's trip to St. Louis last Friday
night a conversation was overheard between him
and Col. Thomas P. Crittenden, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, which disclosed
the true inwardness of the situation from a
Democratic standpoint more fully than anything that has yet come to light. They were in
the sleeping-car, and the Republican cavesdropper was lying in an adjoining berth. Col.
Crittenden opened the conversation by remarking that Mr. Landers seemed to have lost hope
of the State. Without expressing any surprise,
the mule-buyer asked the reason for it. The
Colonel replied that

THE TARRYF ISSUE

the mule-buyer asked the reason for it. The Colonel replied that

THE TARRET ISSUE

seemed to trouble him the most. He thought it would lose him thousands of votes. Wherever he had been he found the party disrupted. This was especially the case in New Albany, Evansville, Terre Haute, and other cities, where large forces of workingmen were employed.

"But has nothing been done to head off the matter?" asked Barnum.

"Landers says not," replied Crittenden, "nor it seem possible to meet him, and he claims that it is raising the very devil. As an illustration, he referred to the organization known as the Knights of Columbia at Indianapolis, half of whom were Democratic workingmen, and all would vote for Porter. Another cause of discouragement," continued Crittonden, "was the unpopularity of English and the bed blood existing between him and Gov. Hendricks. Landers believes that Hendricks would rather lose the State than see English elected."

At the mention of English's name

THE MULE-BUYER OPENED OCT, charging him with being the meanest, littlest man in the Nation. He gave his own experiences with him, which were as laughable as they were spevere, indicating the two-cent way in which he

PRICE FIVE CENTS. lives, and the picayunish manner in which he entertains his most distinguished visitors. He said \$10,000 was all he could get out of him for the October election, although he had pledged \$150,000 in case of his momination, and with that understanding he had supported him. Barnum stated that he should see Landers at once on his return to Indianapolis and place the funds where the tariff men were getting away. The Convention continued for half an hour, and from all that was said it was evident that neither of the men was very hopeful of the State going Democratic, unless they could buy themselves in. The gentleman who reports hearing this conversation is very reliable. Barnum returned to the city this morning, and has probably seen Landers before this.

Apecial Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—A veteran New INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—A veteran New York politician who thought his knew a thing or two about the potent influences in a campaign, frankly admitted to-night that he had never seen anything like the pientiful use of money which has distinguished this canvass on the Democratic side. Reports continue to come in regarding fresh arrivals of queer cattle from the big cities East and West. The intest intelligence is that ten ruffians from Pittsburg, ten from Chicago, and an indefinit, number from Kentucky have struck Fort Wayne, the Chicago importation being headed by Johany Crawford or Mike Corcoran. The Republicans in Fort Wayne have discovered that these gentry roost high at the residence of a prominent Democrat there, and are cared for with an excess of hospitality dictated by the hope of using them Tuesday in a way which would, if not prevented, do the Democracy the most good.

would, if not prevented, do the Democracy the most good.

THE NOTORIOUS HATCH HOUSE GANG is already represented here, but not one of its members makes a move that is not watched by skillful detectives from the eity by the lake. The crooked list, up to date, includes Eugene Burns, Paddy Burns, Hugh alius "Three-toed" Higgins, Johnny Rogers, Johnny Cook, Mike Stafford, Tom Malloy, Gus Perkins, and Shandy Trainer, all delectable shrubs from the purlieus of the Eighteenth Ward. But it is just possible, after all, that all violence may be avoided, and that the election may pass off as quietly, and on the whole as decently, as it did four years ago. The fact of the matter is that both sides are so well prepared that each has a wholesome respect for the other, and both a respect for the solid business element of the city, that makes it eminently desirable to be decent all around. Additional confirmation of this was seen to-night, when, according to a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, Hendricks, McDonaid, and English put their heads together and took cognizance of the precence of Democratic blood-tubs by informally considering the advisability of surgesting to the Republicans the propicty of hauling off all the queer people on both sides. It is somewhat significant that "the steel-rail mah," who is in the city, wasn't one of this little party of reform. When it comes to anything of that sort, Mr. Barnum may

have come to grief. They have been identified and they will probably experience some difficulty in voting, though they may do the work of buildoging colored men. The leader of the Ratimore rang is a favorit of the Democratic dimore rang is a favorit of the Democratic managers, who have rewarded him with good offices, and he will probably be rewarded in the next Legislature for his efforts."

SPOTTING CHICAGO REFEATERS IN INDIANA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 2—1 just noticed in your paper that lots of roughs are leaving Chicago to settle and vote the Democratic ticket in this State. Your statement is correct, but we are here, in this part of Indiana, watching their movements, some of us having been living in Chicago for years, and being acquainted with all the repeaters and shoulder-hitters in Chicago. You may depend we are doing all we can for the Kepublican ticket. Yesterday I saw four or flye of the gang here; among others George O'Connor and T. H. Mayers, well known to the police of Chicago. They must have "smelt a rat" when they saw me, for immediately on the next train they disappesred. Mayor Harrison will do well to keep his poace in Chicago where he will need them, as the Republicans of this State are well organized and don't need his aid, and will see to it that the Hatch House gang and other of Mayor Harrison's friends, who want to come here to see that a fair election is had, will be kept at bay. This (Porter) county will go Republican by about 400.

OHIO.

PIGURES.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribusa.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—The vote in Ohio Tucaday will be the largest ever cast. It will probably reach 680,000, possibly 700,000. Last year the total vote was 69,000, and the Republicans carried the State by a majority of 3,154 and a plurality of 17,129. A large vote always means in Ohio a Republican victory, and, as a rule, the larger the vote the greater the victory. I am inclined to think that the size of the Republican majority on Tucaday next will surprise those who are figuring on a very close contest. There has been no campaign in Ohio in which the people as a whole were so deeply interested since the memorable Vallandigham campaign of 1863. There is an undercurrent of feeling running very strongly in favor of the Republicans. Business-men are distrustful of Democratie manascement of National affairs. On Third street the banks are curtailing discounts, although they have milisions of money in their vaults to loan. A few weeks ago

ALL THE BANKS

had gold in large cuantities. Now it would be difficult to buy \$10,000 of it in the street. Men are turning their bonds and greenbacks into gold through feir of what may happen if Hancock and the Bourbon Democracy should come in. Large contracts covering a long term of years are made, in which gold is expressly stipulated as the medium of payment. The influence of this iarge capital interest upon the vote cast can't help but be felt. Few business men's club, 300 strong, which was advertised to march in last night's great Democratic procession. They came from down in the Fifth Ward, and were

SUPPLIED WITH SILK HATS
by the Democratic Committee. They marched

in the Fifth Ward, and were

SUPPLIED WITH SILK HATS
by the Democratic Committee. They marched
as advertised, but they partook of the same inspiration as the rest of the ward shoulder-hitters and Kentuckians in the line, and by midnight a solid business-man with a hadly-crushes
sitk hat could have been seen on every other
door-step for several squares on Vine street. It
is estimated that the Democrats spent nearly as
much money in last night's street demonstration as the Republicans will expend for all
purposes during the entire campaign in
Hamilton County. The procession was
huge affair, but a close observe
of local politics states that there were more vote
ers who listened to lingersoil's speech Frida
night than were in the eutire parade. Much of
the Democratic material was drawn from Ken
tucky. Republicans here confidently expect increase

Increase

THE OHIO DELEGATION IN CONGRESS
from eleven to thirteen, and hope to make it
teen. The debatable districts are mostly in
southwestern corner of the State. The F
District—Ben Butterwirth — it is feared will
carried by Sam F. Hunt, Democrat, though the
is a good fighting chance for the Republication he
In the Second the fight between ex-Gov. You

lican, and Banning, Democrat, will be with the chances in favor of Young. The and Fourth Districts, now Democratic, it identity believed, will go Republican. In urth District (McMahon's) Ewing's majorer Foster was 346, but the Republican legislated in the counties throughout the appreciate a west of the counties.

confidently believed, will go Republican. In a Fourth District (McMahon's) Ewing's major-rover Fostor was 346, but the Republican legistive ticket in the counties throughout the strict aggregated a small majority. The other coe districts are the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and ourteenth. There are the best of reasons to there were districts are the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and ourteenth. There are the best of reasons to the total comment of the property of the preservation of their majority in Congress. So the season of their majority in Congress. So the season of their majority in Congress. Seed Dispetch to The Change Tribuna.

Columbus, O., Oct. 10.—No Sunday previous to melection has been better adapted to the work of politicians than to-day. In fact, it has been politicians than to-day. In fact, it has been reliable the average citizens by candidates, and ight well has this part of the work been done. During the day the streets have been filled with people gathered on the street corners and in the salous, each one giving his views of the result of the great struggle on Tuesday next. The party spirit runs exceedingly high, and it would take but little to create a disturbance. The Republicans are annusually firm, and will stand by the politician John G. Thompson has found so available for years will serve him now. During the day the common the Democratic Committee have been crowded with politicians, but any effort to gain admission was found to be useless, those inside the star chamber appearing to be suspicious of any near approach to the door, lest their secrets should be found out. The condition of affairs in the start in the meselves. When John G. Thompson shows his teeth, as he has to-day, it is only necessary to note that there is something rotten in Denmark. Many of Thompson's

for many years this same condition of affairs has existed. The Thibune correspondent finally cornered John G. to-night and made him say something as to the situation from his point of view. He finally responded as follows: "We are hopeful and consident. The Republican majority will be largely reduced, and, I think, will be wiped out. All the majority the Republicans will get, if any," will represent the power of money." The above shows that the head of the Ohlo Democracy has gotten the thumps badly within the past few days, and it is one of the most remarkable admissions Chairman Thompson has ever made. admissions Chairman Thompson has ever made. He never before deigned to use an "if," but now, fearful of being made a laughing-stock of after the returns come in, he wants that word near by, behind which he may be able to secrete himself. And yet, Thompson tells his boys to how! and raise a racket.

sam Rannall,
who has been lending his wisdom during the
day to the candidates and others, has this to say
of the situation: "The Republican majority
will be reduced to a small margin. A Democratic majority is both possible and probable."
E. K. Apgar, of New York, says: "I believe the
Democrats will carry the State." Gen. Obyrne,
of New York, stated that a Democratic victory
was probable. Now, is it at all probable the
leaders of the Democratic party would talk so
modestly if they had the remotest hopes of
carrying Ohio, or even cutting down the
majority to any degree? This party that has
sustained itself on wind and brag during the
past few weeks suddenly finds that something
has dropped. Had the election taken place two
weeks ago, they might have had some reason to
have taiked "in a high degree," but now the
jig is up, and they know it. They have lest
votes every day for two weeks. On the other
hand, the Republicans have been surely galoing and every day adds to their streams. s every day for two weeks. On the other i, the Republicans have been surely gain-and every day adds to their strength and er. The Republican party is on the agree-

Republican party is on the aggressic outlook is all that could be desired, betantial victory is assured.

GARRETSVILLE.

Secial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ARTIVILLE, O., Oct. 9.—The Ron. J. J. man, of Oreston, in., last evening addressed tizens uf this city on the political issues in due to the most eloquent and only anecohes of the campaign.

WEAKENING. AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The Washington Gazette, Bourbon organ, in an article entitled "The Indiana and Obio Elections," seems to be preparing for defeat. It says: "It would be unwise to predict the result of the Presidential election by that of Tuesday, in case both States should go Republican by majorities which could not be otherwise than small and insignificant. Gen. Hancock is vastly stronger in the Republican States of the North than the Democratic party, and when the people are called on to vote for him or his competitor, Mr. Garfield, he will be found to lead his party in all these, for this reason: No preliminary election can

he will be found to lead his party in all these, for this reason: No preliminary election can truly serve as a test of the popular vote that Gen. Hancock will receive."

A BAD PLACE TO BET.

A well-known Democrat, and one who never allows his party zeal to get the better of his judgment, states that he would not bet either way on the general result in November. He thought that indiana would go Democratic by a small majority, but unless the majority is more than 5,000, it will not do the Democratic party much good. He has done considerable betting on elections, but this time thinks it is wiser to keep his money than to wager it on such wiser to keep his money than to wager it on such

Finley, Tilden's ex-barrel roller, has just re-turned from Indiana. Being asked what the prospects of Democratic success are, he said: "It is a question of colonization."

INDIANA TOWNS.

TERRE HAUTE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 10.—The Democracy pold its last rally here yesterday. It was a success in numbers. People from the neighboring towns were present and participated. The torchlight procession was the largest of the eampaign, 3,000 torches being in line. Senator Beck spoke in the afternoon to a large audience, and Col. Hines addressed the people in the evening.

Bredal Dirpatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—It was announced last night at a public meeting here that the Hon. R. M. Bishop, ex-Governor of Ohio, has declared his intention of voting for Garfield. The information was received through a private letter to a person in this city. There are many in this city, old Democrata, who have declared they will support Garfield,—among others Dr. Louil, a prominent physician; Dr. Sitherwood, a well-known dentist; and W. T. Wood, a leading dry-goods man.

FRELING AT MICHIGAN CITY.

PEFLING AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Spread Dispatch to The Chease Tribuna.

MICHIGAN CITY, ind., Oct. 10.—We shall carry Indiana by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority, if we can have a fair ballot and an honest count, on Tuesday next. The changes in the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the State have been very largely in our favor. Still, there are elements of uncertainty, which, hopeful as we are leave some room for doubt. In the poil for the canvass many th usands are marked "doubtful." The Greenbuck voters are marked "doubtful." The Greenbuck voters are marked "doubtful." The Greenbuck voters are manufectain element. Gen. Weaver estimates them at 40,000, Gregs and De La Matyr at 30,000 and unpward. All three denounce fusion. Many of Republican antecedents have returned to the old fold, and others are disgusted at the treatment received at the hands of Landers and the Democrats. This is in our favor. On the other hand we fear Greeks bearing sitts, who have rolled barrels of "shiners" into the State during the entire campaign as a reinforcement to the wholessie faisehoods, the bitter detraction, unsparing personal abuse, and calumny which they have unjected into the canvass. They have inundated the State with tramps from the Southern cities to pollute the build-box. Every effort is being made to roll back the foul flood, and we confidently hope to succeed, and give a moderate Republican unjority next Tuesday.

SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna. PEELING AT MICHIGAN CITY.

over an hour to pass a given point. While a large turn-out was anticipated, such a grand outpouring was not dreamed of by the most sanguine. The streets along the line of march were densely packed, and business was sus-

IN GENERAL.

GEN. GRANT.

IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Oct. 10.—Gen. Grant and family spent the day very quietry at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, resting from the fatigue of their long journey from the West. Most of them were even too tired to get to church. In the aftergroup Gen. Journey from the west. Most of them were even too tired to go to church. In the afternoon Geu. Grant and Col. Fred Grant went over to New Jersey to pay a visit to the General's mother, whom they found in good health and spirits. At 5 o'clock the party dined together at the large dining-room of the hotel, and spent the evening to their private necessary. dining-room of the hotel, and spent the evening in their private parlors in the company of a few select friends. Among the visitors who either called in person or left their cards were Levi P. Morton, Col. M. Sheridan, a brother of the Lieutenant-General; Capt. James J. Eads, Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A.; Gen. and Mr. J. H. Hawkins, H. H. Honord, Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate United States Army; Gen. Alexander Webb, of the College of the City of New York; Mrs. P. S. Dent, Mrs. S. E. Campbell, John B. Hamilton, E. F. Taylor, Isaac C. Kier-John B. Hamilton, E. F. Taylor, Isaac C. Kier-sted, W. W. Touter, H. H. Honoré, Jr., E. W. Stoughton, Mrs. Sue M. Felt of Galena, Gen. Wailen, United States Army; E. R. Mudge of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, Gen. Israel Vogdes, Gen. Meredith Read, ex-Senator Thomas Murphy, Lieut. J. Allen Barber, U. S. A., Israel Vogues, Gen. Meredith Read. ex-Senator Thomas Murphy, Lieut. J. Allen Barber, U. S. A., W. P. Moers, Abram Bissell. Col. Tom Ochiltree, J. M. Bunday, Charles Guiteau of Chicago, Jesse Seligman, Henry Clews, M. J. Mensies, and Gen. Anson G. McCook. Regard for the General's comfort and health, in view of the prolonged demands of to-morrow night, induced most of the callers to cut their visits short, so that the party were enabled to retire early and got a good night's rest. The General will be waited on to-morrow morning by the following Committee of seven from the Garileid and Arthur Campaign Club of the Central Committee: S. B. Smith, ex-Assembly man, Bernard Biglin, Robert G. McCord, ex-Fire Commissioner Van Cott, Hugh N. Camp, Kilbourse Knox, and J. W. Perry, who will make him a formal offer of the public reception.

him a formal offer of the public reception. him a formal offer of the public reception.

AT BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct 10.—Gen. Grant will arrive Tuesday evening, and will be taken to the Hotel Brunswick, where, later, he will review the procession of 6,000 to 10,000 torchbearers who will parade in his bonor. Wednesday forenoon he and his party will be driven about the city, the afternoon and evening being occupied with the

and his party will be driven about the city, the afternoon and evening being occupied with the reception and banquet. The latter promises to be the most brilliant affair ever seen in Boston. Thursday they go to Plymouth Rock, and visit Gov. Long at Hingham. In the evening the Republicans will hold monster mass-meetings in Tremont Temple and Faneuil Hall. Grant will be present at both meetings. Gov. Long will preside at Tremont Temple and the Hon. George S. Boutwell at Faneuil Hall. The speakers will be the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, the Hon. P. A. Chadbourne, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, the Hon. George F. Hoar, Ex-Gov. Van Zandt of Rhode Island, Gov. Davis of Maine, the Hon. A. H. Rice, and possibly Henry Ward Beecher and Emery A. Storre.

PRIDAY AFTERNOON

there will be a reception at Young's Hotel, given by the Loyal Legion. The Governor, Mayor, officers of the Commercial Club, and

many prominent citizens will be invited. Gen.
Grant will meet the Republican State Committee
at their rooms at noon. In the evening Dahlgren Post G. A. R., of South Boston, will give
a reception at the Alhambra, at City Point.
Grant will go to Hartford Saturday.

NEW YORK.
THE COMING PARADE.
Special Dispatch to The Calcage Tribuna.

New York, Oct. 10.—It is estimated that there will be about 160 organizations in the procession to-morrow night. The Republican Central Campaign Club contributes its Glee Club, numbering 300 members. The display of the employes of the large dry-goods stores down-town is intended to be very imposing. The Dry Goods and Carpet Association will be formed into ten companies of a hundred men or more in each. These companies have been organized in the following novel manner: Company A will consist of the young men belonging to the houses on Broadway, from Chambers to Leonard street; Company B of the houses from Leonard to Canal street; Company C of the houses on Worth street, from Elm to Camal street; Company D houses on Worth, from Church street to Broadway; Company B houses on Leonard street; Company G houses on White street; Company H houses on Walker street; Company I houses not otherwise assigned.

A DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS will accompany the march of the Down-Town Merchants' Club. The erection of the reviewing-

pany K houses not otherwise assigned.

A DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
will accompany the march of the Down-Town Merchants' Club. The erection of the reviewing-stand will be begun to-morrow in front of the Worth monument. It will be made as large as the extent of the ground will permit, and be capable of accommodating 400 people, though the Club has received applications from at least a thousand for pinces on the stand. Several hotels on the route of the procession, particularly the Fifth Avenue, will be decorated and fliuminated, and so will a considerable number of private dwellings. On the rev ewing stand, besides Gen. Grant, will be Gov. Corneil and staff. It is not expected that, like the late Democratic parade, there will be many devices exhibited, such as ships and boats placed on trucks, Goddesses of Liberty. Nothing in the way of advertisement will be permitted, such as furniture and soda wagons, and boys will not be allowed in the ranks. Gen. Aspinwall has had applications from many city and out-of-town organizations to be permitted to take part in the demonstration after the details had been completed, but while he said it would be impossible then to assign them definit positious in the line, they will be permitted to parade and fall in on the extreme left of the column in the order they arrive.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

APPREHENSIONS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oot. 10.—Barly in the campaign in South Carolina it was given out officially that the canvass was to be a peaceable one. It was thought that the effects of former acts of violence bad not enfoliced. It was thought that the effects of former acts of violence had not sufficiently worn away from the minds of the colored Republicans to make them dangerous to the Democrats as voters. The peaceful policy is not, however, as successful as the leading Democrats wish. The following letter, written by a leading Democrat of Orangeburg County to his County Chairman discloses some of the annoyances experienced by the Democrats, and indicates a strong desire for the return of the rule of the Red-Shirts and the Night-Riders:

for the return of the rule of the Red-Shirts and the Night-Hiders:

St. Matthews, S. C., Sept. 28, 1880.—Mr. S. Dibble, County Chairman Orangebury County—Dear Sir: I hope you will not think me presumptious in endeavoring to communicate to you a few lines expressing my disapproval of your policy of requiring us to attend the Republican meetings in this county. I attended the meeting at Fort Motte on Saturday, and was a close observer and a careful listener, and came away satisfied that our presence there not only did no good, but attually made the meeting a complete success for the Republicans. The Republicans treated ns with every courtesy, and gave our speakers a respectful fearing, with the implied understanding that we were to show them the same courtesy, and, as the superior race set an example of orderly behavior, etc., the result was a few very mild speeches by our side without any effect, and two

VERY STIRRING AND TELLING SPEECHES
by Mackey and Taft, very exasperating to us and very damaging to our party in the uninds of the negroes. Several very grave and tell-

ing charges were made against our party, and went undenied, and several very strong points were made against us and these points did not even have any of their keen less and sharpness taken, away by our leaders. Our going there and acting as we did was very unfortunate. The our way to save our ticket and pride when we attend these meetings is to act and speak aggressively. Speakers should be put up who will turn upon Mackey, Taft. & Co., and hold them up to ridicule and derision, strip them naked and expose them in all their meanness and self-ishness. Fair argument, and a statement of facts, and the gaving of figures, accomplish nothing with a negro sudience against the arts of a Mackey. This inter aggressive policy, if attempted, may be suit in violence, to the injury of our National success, and it not only might end in violence, but I think very probably would end so. After all, we can't win negro votes by peaceable and mild discussions at Republican meetings, and we CAN'T WIN THEM RY AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY. all we can't win negro votes by penceatic and mid discussions at Republican meetings, and we CAN'T WIN THEN RY AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY. At these meetings we might make it so unpleasant for Mackey & Co. as to cause them to leave the stump in our county, but the result would be that the negroes would regard them as almost matyrs to their cause, and they would find in such conduct on our part a confirmation of their fears that we will in many ways deprive them of their rights. Your plan of canvassing individual voters is tainaily better, in my judgment, and should be adhered to, and the other policy abandoned. I wish I could express more clearly and toreibly what I feet and think on this subject. With respect and esteem, yours, etc., "M. B.—I don't think it likely that we could cause Mackey to quit the stump, but only supposed the case to express my belief that it would do no good. It would take a deal of violence to drive Mackey away."

ILLINOIS.

KANKAKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune KANKAKEE, IIL, Oct. 9.—The Republican rally which came off here to-day was not only the most important political event which ever transpired here, but was at all points the most remarkable festival in the history of this part of the State. The surrounding territory poured in its hundreds and thousands to add to the turnfore had the city shone forth in such gay holiday attire. Banners and evergreens brightened the majority of the business houses and residences,

which flocked in from the surrounding townships.

The feature of the forenoon was the procession, in which every township of the county was represented by a strong delegation. Kankakee had 1,50 men in line: Bourbounnis, 25): Aroma and St. Anne, 25): Rockville, Momence, Pilot, Manteno, and Norton, 23) each; Sumer, Otto, Salina, Essex, and Luverton, 150 each; and eso, on. At the appointed hour the pageant started upon its march, headed by Col. Clark, the Marshai, who was ably assisted by Assistant Marshais N. Brosseau, Charles Forbes, L. D. Bucklin, W. H. Smith, Fayette Peck, and Jay Hamiin, under whose management the vast procession wended its way vithout jar or accident of any kind, with a band at its head it paraded the principal streets, its each successive feature cliciting rounds of applause from the dense crowds between which it marched. Monster wagons fitted with floats beautifully decorated and surmounted with the Goddess of Liberty bearing the National banner and surrounded by beview of beautiful maddens, moved grandly along. Others contained spirited tableaux vivants representing the "sunny" days of the South, with

leaux vivants representing the "sunny" days of the South, with A SLAVE UNDERGOING A LASHING at the hands of the typical nigger-driver. Others gave an exposition of the leading industries, and one which met with particular favor bore on its axies a full-rigged ship upon whose deck stood a crew of bine-jackets. Of banners there was a profusion, and the legends which these bore were both patrictle and pointed. A wagon-load of beautiful maidens had their party proclivities expressed by a handsome banner which, splaking for them, announced, "We Are Garfield Girls." Another waron containing 200 youngsters, zirl and boy, expressed their sentiments in the transparency, "We Cannot Vote but We Can flurnah for Gardield." Another representing in an allegorical way the Solid South, bore the legends: "In a Democratic House no Union Pensions Find Favor," "English the Poor Man's Friend," "Jeff Daris Lives in the Democratic Paradise," "Death to the Union—Bob Toomba," "Ben Hill and His Baby, and "I Told You that You Had Better Take My Barl." Among the cheerful invitations which the banners tendered to the people of the other party was a very lively one which read:

Come ye bemocrata, Poor and needy,

party was a very lively one which read:

Come ye Democrats,
Poor and needy,
Wesa and annery,
Sick and sore,
Bait Creek city
You and I, and
Brother Aloore.

The procession was about seven miles in length, and it was well into the afternoon by the time its march was onished. The tendency of the crowd then was in the direction of the Court-House, where the speaking was to como off in the front of this building an immense grand-stand had been erected, to which Senator Logan was escorted from his hotel shortly after the close of the procession. The chair was occurred to the hear was occurred the procession.

many times; had made a speech; had introduced "my Canal bill"; had had a bout with Gartield; and many other thing. He told us, also, that he was a Southfout had been brought up by a "nigger"; and we were yeriant enough to believe it. He told us that he did not like Grant, nor Garfield, nor Blaine, oner Washburge, ner the Republican party. "Chicago's best Mayor" is a success, and don't you forget it. He is a trump card.—All honor to Carter "Our Carter" Harrison, "Chicago's best Mayor."

Lia salite COUNTT.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Och 2.—In La Salle County Republicans are firm, and from present indications every vote of the unity will be polled. Disaffections are few, and sre more than bilanced by recruits from the Desperatic ranks. Not a few of those who have herestofere been firm in the faith of Bourbonism have seen the handwriting on the wall of ultimate defeat, or have become awakened to the danger of our industries, commerce, and trade, and feel sure that a change of policy and administration now would throw us back again into another financial crash, and a long struggie to recover credit at home and abroash. Others, too, fear to trust the party that has shown a grasping hand toward the Treasury of the Nation, to pay unlawful, unholy, and rebelious debts and claims; and, while their leader may silege that a veto will meet every effort to rob, still from the past they know Demporatic promises are scarcely worth the air displaced by the breath in uttering them.

will county, and, from advices received from that section, we learn that he is considered a strong man.

County polities are "mixed." and the result is difficult to foresee,—not because of party, but men. It is the offices Democrats are after, and to this end they are using every means, fair or otherwise, to secure the positions. Misrepresentation and kindred plans are resorted to, but the result will fall upon their own heads.

Last evening a mounted company of Garfield and Arthur boys, from the country south of the river, rode into town, with torches and uniforms, and exhibited some fine skill in cavalry movements. The company numbered about forty strong. This is the first exhibition of the kind witnessed upon the streets of Ottawa for years, and it attracted considerable attention. It would indicate that the prairie-fires are burning; and who shall stay their progress? Certainly not the hero of Order No. 40, or his followers and trainers.

who shall stay their progress? Certainly not the hero of Order No. 40, or his followers and trainers.

JACKSONVILLE

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna

JACKSONVILLE**

**Ill., Oct. 9.—One week ago to-day word was received here that Senator Oglesby could be secured for a speech in Jacksonville upon the 9th inst. Arrangements were at once entered into by the County Republican Committee and the two Republican Clubs of this city to have an old-tashioned raily. The result has been a grand outpouring of the Republican masses. The Trumbull demonstration of last week, for which the Democrats spent a month of preparation, was completely distanced. The old war-borse was in the best of trim, and delivered one of his happiest speeches, brim full of logic and fun, kuping the immense crowd in closest attention for over two hours. In the evening the marching clubs of this county and similar visiting organizations indulged in a torchlight procession, the whole city turning out to witness the imposing sight. The principal business houses and private residences along the line of march were handsomely illuminated. The grand old Republican party in this section is neither dead nor sleeping, and expects to be heard from in November. The Hon. I. L. Morrison, of Morgan, and Minear, of Soct, and others, spoke in the public park to large and enthusiastic audiences this eventure.

Prontal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

**Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Prontal Dispatch to the Hancock headquarters. It was a strife between the meeting and a horserace to see who would have the largest crowd, and the horse-race wou it having 150 persons present. This meeting has cest the Democratic party in this county several hundred votes.

CARBONDALE*

**Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

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CARBONDALE

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CARBONDALE

**Special Dispat

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. Iu.—The Republicans of this place had a spirited rally last night. The meeting was aduressed by the Hon. Frank Palmer, of Chicago. A good crowd was in attendance, notwithstanding that but brief notice

Casporthale.

Charles and control of the control of the fewer of the f

WISCONSIN.

RAGINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

RAGINE, Wis., Oct. 9.—The Republican campaign is being pushed in this city and county with a vigor hitherto unequaled. If, in addition to what is being done, a little dash of uncertainty in our State or county could be thrown in, we should be on a par with our friends in Indiana; but, with our State good for as large a majority as could be wished, with our Member of Congress sure of not less than 5,000 majority, and our county ticket safe for an average of or congress sure of not less than 5,000 majority, and our county ticket safe for an average of 1,000, we need not get nervous. We know our voters; we know that, whether election-day be fair or stormy, their votes will be put into the ballot-box and, as no Democratic Baltimore Plug-Ugiles or Philadelphia shoulder-hitters will care to come to Wisconsin, we are serene and cheerful.

ring-Ogies or Philadelphia shoulder-initers will care to come to Wisconsin, we are serene and cheerful.

There is music on the streets every night, and the boys let their light so shine that it is quite easy to read the names on their banners: the "Garfield Guards," the "Garfield Vigiiants," the "Garfield Keady-Workers," the "Fourth Ward Garfield Staiwarts," and the "Garfield "Knights,"—the latter a mounted troop, richiy dressed in bronzed coats and helmets. The rattling of drums, the blare of trumpets, the clatter of horses' boofs, and the martial voices of the officers remind one almost painfully of years gone by,—the like of which may the country be spared from.

The demand for speakers in Ohio and Indiana has been of benefit in one sense, in that it has cailed out home talent for work aere. Not often are more able campaign speeches made than have been delivered here by G. W. Hazelton, United States District-Attorney at Milwaukee; the Hom. Charles L. Colby. President of the Wisconsin Central Raliway; and Col. Johnson, at Reloit,—the latter at Dania Hall, to a most intensely interested audience of

Heiolt,—the latter at Dania Hall, to a most intensely interested audience of

SWEDES, NORWEGIANS, AND DANES,

who compose a most valuable element of our city. Industrious to the last degree, thrifty, orderly, owning their own houses, building churches, maintaining public worship in their native tongues,—in everything good citizens,—it has been greatly regretted that so many of them have drifted politically to the party of injustice to the workingman,—the parcy which protected Slavery, and sought to extend it into Kansas and Nebraska; which opposed the law giving settlers on public lands their free homesteads, but which passed laws compelling freemen to catch and return fugitive slaves; the party which made war upon the Government, and which now makes a fusion with those who would break down our present financial system; a party which, in the face of a prosperity which showers its blessings upon every rich man's mansion and every poor man's cottage with the same indiscrimination or the sunlight of beaven, cries out with one voice, "We want a change!"

Col. Johnson was the commander of the Pifteenth (Scandinavian) Wisconsin Regiment, and, while making no attempt at oratory, he impressed his audience with the plainness and directness of his argument as no onatorical effort could have done. Many among the Danes of this city are asking themselves the question whether or not their political action has not beretofore been taken against their own interests, and against their natural instincts, early education, and the traditions of their fathers, whose love of liberty has never been questioned.

The torchlight procession which preceded Col. Johnson's address was a most beautiful sight, especially as it wound its way down the hill near the railroad-shops, the Plow Company's shops, and the extensive wagon-factory of the Fish Brothers, crossing Mead-street bridge, and extending a full haif mile in length. Such a sight had never before been witnessed in Racine; and, as the boys joined, the entire length of the line, in sin

applause.

THE DEMOCRATS

advertised a Mr. Hamilton to speak for them the same night; and, supposing it was the late United State: Marshai of this district, who is the sole "flopper" to the wrong side in this State, many went to bear him. He was very fluent; but, when he spoke of the Democratic party being the party of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln (l), many smiled; he was still more unfortunate when claiming confidence in the Democratic party on the ground that, while having a quarter of a million majority for Tilden, they still submitted to the inauguration of Hayes because they had agreed to; for, mixing his dates most unfortunately, he said: "The party, so true to its piedges of honor in eighten-eighty." The crowd cheered him all the same. THE DEMOCRATS

een-sizty, was worthy of confidence in eighteeneighty." The crowd cheered him all the same.

SECRETARY SHERMAN,
who comes to Milwaukee on the 15th Inst., may
be induced to stop over here for an bour; but it
is not certainly determined yet. If he does
stop, he will make a short speech from the
Court-House steps. Whother he stops over here
or not, our five companies of torch-bearers will
go to Milwaukee to join in the great demonstration that evening,—a special train having been

tion that evening,—a special train having been already engaged.

FROM THE REST OF THE STATE

the reports to Chairman Baker are most encouraging. There is no doubt that Deuster and Bouck will have to "go"—not to Washington; and Gen. Bragg is the "soaredest" man in Wisconsin. Casper Butz, of your city, is doing a great work in the Fifth Congressional District, and it would not be a surprise if the Wisconsin delegation in the next Congress was solidly Republican. Mr. Baker is devoting his entire time and energies to the duties of his position as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, his partners in business relieving him as far as possible. It is fortunate for the cause that it can command such executive ability to take charge of a campaign. Mr. Baker makes no side issues. The success of the National, Legislative, and County tickets by the increat possible majorities is his sole aim. He takes no sides in merely personal contests; he assists in grinding no axes, except that of the whole Republican party. The good effects of his course will be seen in the largest majority in Wisconsin, that the Republican party has had in a Presidential year since 1864.

LA CROSSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicapo Tribuna.

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Special Dispatch to The Chicapo Tribuna.

LA Closse, Wis., Oct. 9.—The Republican Convention held in this city to-day nominated the Hon. M. P. Wing for State Senator and John Beadley for Assemblyman. These nominations are important, inasmuch as a United States Senator is to be chosen in March to succeed Angus Cameron. It is said that, though these gentlemen are in favor of and will vote for Philetus Sawyer, their second choice is Mr. Cameron.

JANESVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 2.—The Republicans this afternoon nominated F. S. Lawrence, of this city, for Assemblyman, Mr. Lawrence is the present member.

MINERAL POINT.

Janesvillae, Wis., Oct. 8.—The Republicans this afternoon uominated F. S. Lawrence, of this city, for Assemblyman, Mr. Lawrence is the present member.

Mineral Point, Wis., Oct. 9.—The Hon. C. G. Mineral Point, Wis., Oct. 9.—The Hon. C. G. Williams, of Janesville, gave us a grand speech of two hours' length this evening. The largest hall in our city was well silled, and "Charley" gave us a "send off" that will not soon be forgotten. It was the ablest effort we have listened to for many a year, and will do us much good. On account of this being the home of the Democratic cardidate for Congress in this district it has been feared by other portions of the district that Mr. Hazelion will be severely "left behind." but we wish it understood that we are Republicass, and if they (those who fear for us) will attend with a handsome majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Waterguws, Wis., Oct. 10.—The fact has been uncarthed that the Hon. J. O. Gregory, the Democratic cardidate for Congress in this Second district, was the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the Second district, was the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the Gregory in the congress in one of the New York districts in 1856, a revelution not at all pleasant to the large foreign-born element in Mr. Gregory's present political pasturage, whose votes he now expects to receive as a matter of right by virtue of having obtained the regular Democratic indorsement, whether worthy of it or not. An explanation from Mr Gregory on the subject is looked for with anxiety.

DODGE COUNTY.

Special Engatch to The Calcago Tribuse.

WATERSOWN, Wis., Oct. 9.—The Democracy of the "Unione feet was finally nominated ecounty sected. Everyphing among them pointing to the selection of a ludicious and popular ticket was all at loose ends, and the worst elements of the party seemed to have control of the Convention. The following feet was finally nominated: Senator, A. K. Dehny; Sheriff, John Becker; Clerk of Board, A. M. Groat: District Attorney, J. B. Hays; Trea

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MR. JEROME AND THE SALOOMERPERS' ASSOCI-ATION.

Special Dispite to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 9.—To-day, for the Bret time, the Hon. D. H. Jerome, candidate for

Governor of Michigan, saw the following editorial in a recent issue of the Chicago Trimes:

"The liquor interest in Michigan having arrayed itself on the side of the Democracy, Mr. Jerome, the Republican candidate for Guvernor, is said to have written a letter tunking a bid for the support of the saloon element. This document is in the hands of a friend at Detroit, who will make it public at an early day. It is expected that the opposition of the Association will cause a material reduction in the Republican majority next year."

A TRIMNE representative interviewed Mr. Jerome this afternoon, and he asserted that there was not a word of truth in the statement. He had written no such letter, and, if any one in Detroit had such a letter, it was a forgery. He had, however, written to the Saloonists' Association some time ago, declining to have anything to do with them or their interests. The honorable gentieman seemed very indignant that such a charge should be made. He remarked, in the course of the interview, that "it was just like the unscrupulous Times to manufacture such a political canard."

facture such a political canard."

LAMASOO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct.do.—The mass-meeting of Republicans here yesterday was a grand success. The Hon. Onar D. Conger and Capt. E. Pallen addressed an open-air meeting in the afternoon, and again in Union Hall in the evening. Large delegantons from the surrounding towns were present. The Democrats were in their usual dirty business of distributing placards and interrupting the speakers. During the day one of them was rushed off the ground by indigmant Republicans for insulting the speakers. The Republicans are in the best of feeling, and wide awake to their interests. They will give a good account of themselves in November.

CONNECTICUT.

The exact facts concerning the results of last week's township elections in Connecticut are thus stated by the Hartford Courant:

"The returns chiefly official, from 165 of the 165 towns which held elections on Monday give the following result: Republican, 91; Democratic, 56; divided, 16. The two remaining towns were, in 1876, one Republican and one Democratic. If they voted the same way on Monday the total result in the State will compare with 1876 as follows:

the uncertainties which must result from archange."
There is no doubt that last Monday's townsh elections in that State show that the probabilities to-day all are that Connecticut will choo Garfield Electors in November.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 2.—GRbons' Opera-House
was well filled by Democrats to-night, assembled to listen to speeches by the Hon. Jerry
Murphy, of Davenport, and W. G. Ewing, of
Quincy. The Democratic Club of this city and
visiting clubs from Elveston and Hamilton, Ill.,
made a torchilight street procession which was
a creditable showing for the party, the number
in line being about 500. KROKUK.

in line being about 500. DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 9.—The Greenbackers of Scott County met in convention this afternoon

Scott County met in convention this afternoon and passed the following:

Resolved, By this Convention, that as the Greenbackers of the Second Congressional District have a candidate in the field, siso Presidential Electors nominated, it is inexpedient to nominate a ticket for county officers.

The proposition from Jackson County to start a Greenback paper was tabled. This action is regarded as the virtual death of the rag-baby here.

NOTES.

NOTES.

REPUBLICAN CLAIMS IN NEW HAMPSHIEE.

BOSTON. Oct. R.—The Republicans of New Hampshire appear to feel confident of carrying the State in November. The Journal's Concord correspondent estimates that the majority will be 3.000. The lowest majority received by a Republican Electoral ticket in the State from 1850 to 1872, inclusive, was \$3.55 in 1884. The Greenback yout two years ago was \$4.07. of which this back vote two years ago was 6,407, of which this

back vote two years ago was 6,407, of which this correspondent estimates that 2,500 was drawn from the Republicans, and will be regained by the latter this year.

RANOOCK NOT INTERVIEWED ON THE TARIFF OR GRANT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Gen. Hancock said to-day that the alleged interview between himself and a correspondent of the Paterson Guardian, in which the General is represented as expressing some rather queer views on the tariff, was an invention from beginning to end. He has seen no representative of the Guardian, and has not expressed any views for publication on the tariff. He said, further, that the alleged interview in the telegram about the Grant-Fowler matter, which was published yesterday in cortain Western papers, was entirely false. No such interview took place.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—The St. Louis Fair practically closed last evening, but, as none of the exhibits were removed, a great crowd visited the grounds to-day, and outside of the exhibitions in the arena the people were quite as well satisfied as on the days during the week. The fair has been a greater financial success than anticipated. The gate receipts to last evening amounted to \$70,000, and those of to-day and the revenue from other sources will give a total of fully \$100,000, leaving a handsome surplus

SUICIDE.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 10.—Leon Boucher, of the firm of Boucher & Co., proprietors of the Mound City White Lead and Color Works, Nos. 704 and 708 North Second street, went to his store at 10 o'clock to-night and blew his brains out with a pistol. No cause is assigned for the aut. He left four letters addressed to different persons, but none of them have been opened yet.

BALTINGER, Md., Oct. 10.—Luke Weiss, aged 15, hanged himself to-day. His father had whipped him shortly before the hanging.

Batt ing with Sharks.

Batt Ing with Sharks.

Lindon Thispraph.

To those who know the nature of the chase after slavers still dutifully maintained by British cruisers off the African coast the story which comes from her Majesty's ship Wild Swan will certainly appear one of remarkable herosism. In the seas which wash that torrid shore abound almost every kind of sharks, together with many a monster without a name,—and wo to the unfortunate individual who chances to fall in among them! With a greedy haste that affords little time for escape, he is bitten in plees, divided among the predatory herd, and disappears as completely as though he were the merest lobworm. Such an incident as this was the cause of the brave deed which has just been performed. Lying off the coast of Mozambique, the look-out on the Wild Swan espied a slave dlow, and chase was immediately given. In vain the piratical craft cracked on canvas, and endeavored to escape: the British man-of-war was too swift and too well handled for such an attempt to succeed, and presently the dhow was sefe alouside. Then came the process of transfering the slaves which were on, board the doomed vessel to her captor, an operation often of some difficulty in the treacherous African seas; and thus it came about that while the work was roing on a little slave boy slipped from the ship's side, and fell into the water. It was but a moment, yet aircandy the chance of a morsel had been marked, and one of the sharks which had closely followed the dhow in hope of assisting at some such disaster instantly darted upon the poor lad, and with one snap of the Jaws bit off the right leg at the knee. As the blood finged the water the attention of other monsters of the same swarm was attracted, and one of these, arriving on the scene, severed the other leg of the boy. Just then an English sallor on the Wild Swan, fully aware of all the peril he encountered, sprang overboard, armed only with a sheath-knife, and so violently attacked the sharks, and so determinedly held his own in supporting the poor yl

OVER-SUNDAY.

The Situation in the October States as It Appeared on Saturday.

Republican Editors in Indiana Regard the State as Sure for Porter.

Similar Confidence Expressed Regarding the Outcome in Ohio.

Senator Conkling's Closing Speech at the Tippecanoe Bat tle-Ground.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Turkish Problem-The Situation in Ireland.

INDIANA EDITORS.

MORALLY SURE FOR PORTER.
Special Direction in The Chicago Probana.
South Bend, Ind., Oct. 9.—Basing a cilculation upon the evidences before us, indiana is morally sure for Porter next Tuesday, and reasonably certain for Garfield in November. The evidences are a defection from the Democratic ranks, both openly and quietly, which is not confined to localities, but is a marked feature throughout the but is a marked feature thro State; a strong revulsion of fee State; a strong revulsion of feeling, resulting from a clearer conception of the principles involved in the tariff question; the enthusiasm and spirit of prudent confidence which pervades the Republican ranks; repeated failures of Democratic demonstrations in different parts of the State, and the desperate strain in campaign dodges to which they have been driven. Another reason for this faith is the thorough organization of the Republicans in every county, and lax management among the Democrats. Here and elsewhere this Republican discipline will bring out a full vote and insure a fair election. Every illegal voter is spotted as soon as he light. Men will be at the polls who will know whether the profiered votes are legal or not. The Republicans are quietly confident, the Democrats not so demonstrative as they were. In South Bend and other managements towns of Northern Indiana, the tariff question is the absorbing topic, and were. In South Bend and other inter-facturing towns of Northern Indiana, the tariff question is the absorbing topic, and manufacturers, mechanics, merchants, and farmers are joining in impressing upon the people the truism that their interests are identical, the result being the conversion of

many Democrats. You may safely sid lo diana to the Republican column. C. N. FASSETT, editor Register. PAVORABLE INDICATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribina.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 9.—All indications point to the election of Porter and the Republican

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. W.—All indications point to the election of Porter and the Republican State ticket, with a majority of the Congressmen and a close call on the Legislature, which elects a United States Senator, vie McDonald. James Boyce, a leading flat manufacturar of the county, says in a card in the Times that Democratic success means that he will be compelled to close down. This county will give not less than 1,800 Republican majority, against 1,300 fn 1876.

The Republican rally here to-day was an immense success, 15,000 people attending.

E. S. Spence, Secretary of the Democratic County Committee, to-day published a card in the Times, announcing he would vote for Porter and Garfield, Dr. R. A. Bunch published a card in the Times, and announced in a public speech that he had left the Democratic and joined the Republican party. Dr. Bunch is the most prominent Democrat in his (Delaware) township.

his (Delaware) township.

The Rev. Mr. Meller, a prominent Demicrat of the west part of the county, is making Republican speeches. These are straw which indicate the way the political wind is blowing. My judgment is that Indiana will elect Porter by more than 10,000 majority.

EDITOR TIMES.

A HOPEFUL VIEW FROM LAPAYETTE.

Special Disputes to The Categop Tribuss.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 9.—Indiana came within one vote of being a slave State, and is

LAFATETTE, Ind., Oct. 2.—Indiana came within one vote of being a slave State, and is semi-Sonthern. Her Confederate Democracy but recently cast 130,000 votes against expunging the word "white" from our State Constitution, the Republicans facing the worst elements of the old barbarism. The surviving Knights of the Golden Circle, British gold, and the Bill English barrel, at fighting a desperate battle against desperate odds, but fighting to win,—never better or ganized, never more hopeful. The 30,00 Greenbackers and the first voters hold the balance of power, and will give us victors, as I believe. Our business men have solemnly pledged themselves to remain at the poils all day. This means business. The city is full of repeaters and shoulder-hitters from Philadelphia, and the slums of Chicage and St. Louis, but there will be some strange faces in hell for breakfast Wednesday morning if they attempt to vote.

W. S. Lingle, Editor Courier.

M. S. LINGLE, Editor Courier.

A CUTTING DOWN.

Spread Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 9.—The Democratic majority in Shelby County on the State ticket will not exceed 750.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN SUCCESS ALMOST CERTAIN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 9.—A careful study of all the elements, and a knowledge of the undercurrent that is at work, makes the probabilities of the success of the Republican text almost a certainty in this county. The Republicans will make great gains. A Republican Cangressman from this district will be elected.

VERY HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Cont. 9.—The Republicans

VERY HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.
RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 9.—The Republicans in Eastern Indiana are very hopeful of success at the election on Tuesday next. So for as my personal observations extend, the hope is well founded. In the Sixth Congressional District there will certainly be large Republican gains, and my information from the State at large leads me to believe Porter will undoabtedly be elected. Nothing but stependous frauds can beat him.

I. JENKINSON, Editor Palladium.

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW.

L Jenkinson, Editor Palladium.

An imparital view.

Special Disputes to The Calone Product.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 9.—An imparital view of the political situation leads to this opinion: This (Montgomery) county is Democratic by about one hundred and thirty majority; Porter will make big main, and probably earry the county; the Republicans will doubtless elect their State Senator, Representative, and Sheriff. The tariff question enters largely into the canvass, and engenders gains for the Republicans.

Editor Journal.

Refreshing from La Porte.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribusa.

La Porte, Ind., Oct. 9.—The vote here will undoubtedly be close, with a strong probability that the Republicans will succeed in extinguishing the hitherto large Democratis majority, and electing their county ticket.

Edward Malloy, Editor Heruid.

WITH A FAIR VOTE AND HONEST COUNT.

FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribusa.

GREENCASTLE, find., Oct. 9.—With a fair vote and an honest count, Indiana will read to prevent both.

GEORGE J. Langsdal.

THE STATE CERTAIN FOR PORTE.

Special Disputch to The Original Tribusa.

THE STATE CERTAIN FOR PORTE.

Editor Basnes

THE STATE CENTAIN FOR PORTER

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuda

ELEMIAIT, Ind., Oct. 9.—Think Republians have grained considerable in this count With corresponding gains in the State in will certainly carry it for Porter. may defeat us, but I believe it will not EDITOR REPUBLIES.

BY A SMAIL MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribudal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribudal Control of the Chicago Tribudal Chicago, Ind., Oct. 9.—The State

ly go Republican by a king (Jefferson) county will large Republican gains, John A. Chozier, Ed TEN THOUSAND MAJO UMBUS, Ind., Oct. 9.—Research 10,000 majority.

EDITOR R

REASONABLY SUB REASONABLY SURE

Rectal Dispatch to The Chicas

Kokumo, Ind., Oct. 9,—The
longer any grounds for reasons
Republican success in our Sta
day. In the Eleventh District
authorizan) will undoubtedly be
a T. Phillips, Edit

CONFIDENT OF ELECTING
Special Director to The Chicago
Goshen, Ind., Oct. 9.—We fi
dent of electing Porter, and
whole State ticket in this (Ell
joining counties. We have mad
We are thoroughly organized.
H. J. BRYERLE, Ed We are tholous.

H. J. BRYERLE, Ed.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 9: Hears here are very hopeful. Inliy alive to the importance of at stake. From present indicated in this county, especially of the Democratic many arent in this county, especiarnor and Treasurer. Taylor of the Twelttn Congressional be elected by from 400 to 800 m ing 2,000 against him in this cyery popular amongst the first will be carried by the state will be carried by the first vigilance can suppress the first vigilance the first vigilance the first vigilance can suppress the first vigilance the first vigi

from Indiana Republicans, been thorough, and the Repu been stirred up to the bollin will be a full vote and a fair of granging of Granma a fair of supervision of Government Su in that case Indiana is Repub 5,000 to 8,000.

SUMMING U INDIANA REPUBLICANS CONT INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6
lean campaign, which praclast night, has been one of getic and well-managed ever Indiana. Realizing the great the contest, as well as the stre acter of the Democracy, the careful to begin right. Men we manage who had large exp irnestness, and plenty of election of Chairmen for Cou the utmost caution was exer none but good men. The san terized the organization of District Committees, so that with truth that 10,000 of

THE WISEST AND MOST Republicans of this State have agement of this canvass. In county and legislative candid earnest effort was made to se earnest effort was made to se
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ever made. The choice of Foster, in Ohio, was not wis ular. Besides being one of t yers and orators in the St those qualities of the heart with the most winning man lated to place him in the cl sympathetic relations with Wherever he has gone he dreds of warm friends who privilege as well as an hor aid in securing his election.
United States Marshal Duc
tributed to inspire great factory as the campaign outset the names of pers State were sent in very s localities there were not election-day draws nearer and the puposes of the more evident. To-night books 2,800 names of p entered the State since A

fore, HAVE NO RIGHT These men are spotted, and their part to exercise the will result in their prompt painstaking work as this acterized the labor of t mittees. Another notable canvass has been the party eanvass has been the party and singleness of purpos time since 1964 no side vaded its ranks. In 1866 son split divided its years later negro suffrage tion were stumbling-blocks the Greeley movement, panic, coupled with the tenabled the Democracy to possession of the State. In times, the fear of resumptituded scaling of wages, we memorable riots of 1877. It is nothing to divide or to contrary,

contrary,
THE DRIFT HAS BEEN TO PUBLICAN.

Men who left the party in returned. The Germans of severity of the Baxter ten back. Workingmen in lar voluntarily come to the sand Porter, while in eve matter of record that lift have left their party organ the better principles of Retariff speech of N. T. Den my, a life-long Democrat a of glass-works which emmen, has been a firebrof the Democracy. He omen to vote for Gan stating that their own by pended upon the defeat of cock. The influence of the twery workshop in the State bounded.

of his party associates. A are bonafide is substant conclusive evidence. Ra ents and proprietors of a factories are conscious or ing on in the sentiment employees of the Indianap Western Road are nearly a careful poll shows that the entire vote. It is upon the truth of which is no Republican managers ba Republican managers be
If Gen. Harrison came
an election in 1878, w
against as, how is it pou
so Democratic now w
favorable to success?
ference to-day, the Hon.
W. W. Dudley, and o

THE MOST UNBOUND.

"If we fail," said Mr.
tions no longer indicates
tell the truth." Maj. Ja
Auditor of State, who is
coolest and most cautiou
State, stated that he had
of the result. He had
figures and facts from
sources, he said, and no
anything but the most fi
Wildman's prediction is
the reason that four wee
itatingly and doubtfully
past monta," he said, be
former lack of confiden
derful changes have of
question alone has made
dreds of votes, while

THE DISPOSTION OF
warrants the belief that

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Conkling's Closing Speech the Tippecanoe Bata tle-Ground.

ing Reports Concerning
Turkish Problem—The Situation in Ireland.

VDIANA EDITORS. BEALLY SURE FOR PORTER.

al Dispets to The Chicago Tribuna.

BEND, Ind., Oct. 9.—Basing a calupon the evidences before us, inmorally sure for Porter next Tuesreasonably certain for Garfield in

r. The evidences are a defection
Democratic ranks, both openly and
which is not confined to localities,
marked feature throughout marked feature throughout the strong revulsion of feeling, resultational revulsion of feeling, resultational revulsion of the principle of the tariff question; the entrance of the Republican ranks; retailures of Democratic demonstration different parts.

in different parts of the and the desperate straits aign dodges to which they have been Another reason for this faith is the horganization of the Republicans i h organization of the Republicans in unity, and lax management among nocrats. Here and elsewhere this can discipline will bring out a full linsure a fair election. Every ille-er is spotted as soon as he lights. If he at the polls who will know the proferred votes are legal or not. publicans are quietly confident, the action as they are not so demonstrative as they In South Bend and other manage towns of Northern Indiana, the are joining in impressing upon the the truism that their interests are to the result being the conversion of

the Republican column.
C. N. FASSETT, editor Register. E. Indications.

E. Ind., Oct. 9.—All indications point set on of Porter and the Republican ket, with a majority of the Congressia close call on the Legislature, lects a United States Senator, vice d. James Boyce, a leading flax

success, 15,000 people attending.

ence, Secretary of the Democratle ommittee, to-day published a card nes, announcing he would vote for d Garfield, Dr. R. A. Bunch published in the Times, and announced e speech that he had left the Demojoined the Republican party. Dr. the most prominent Democrat in ware) township. vare) township. v. Mr. Meller, a prominent Demo-

be west part of the county, is mak-lican speeches. These are straws icate the way the political wind is My judgment is that Indiana will er by more than 10,000 majority.

EDITOR TIMES.

EFUL VIEW FROM LAFAYETTE.

I Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ETTE, Ind., Oct. 9.—Indiana came desperate battle against desperate fighting to win,—never better or mever more hopeful. The 39,000 kers and the first voters hold the fower, and will give us victory, elieve. Our business men have pledged themselves to femain at ill day. This means business. The of repeaters and shoulder-hitters adelphia, and the sluims of Chicago us, but there will be some strange all for breakfast Wednesday mornatempt to vote.

W. S. Lingle, Editor Courter.

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Il Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VILLE, Ind., Oct. 9.—The Demoority in Shelby County on the
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Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORT, Ind., Oct. 9.—A careful study lements, and a knowledge of the met that is at work, makes the so of the success of the Republicans will make great gains. A Congressman from this district ted.

EDITOR JOURNAL.

ENTRY MOREFUL OF SUCCESS. RY HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

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JENKINSON, Editor Palladium.

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW.

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AN IMPARTIAL VIEW.
Dispates to The Chience Trouns.
Deville, Ind., Oct. 9.—An import the political situation leads on: This (Montgomery) county die by about one hundred and ity; Porter will make big gains, we carry the county; the Republicans outliess elect their State Senator, we, and Sheriff. The tariff questers into the canvass, and energely into the canvass, and energely into the canvass.

Editor Journal.

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Entrous Tribuns.
Ind., Oct. 9.—The vote here will be close, with a strong proble Republicans will succeed in githe hitherto large Democration delecting their county tieket, ard Malloy, Editor Heruld.

In vote and honest count.

E Thousand Majority; but the indiant the Democrates will attempt the County for them.

Editor Beanner.

GEORGE J. LANGSDALE.
Editor Beanner.

AFE CERTAIN FOR PORTER.

Majatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Ind., Oct. 9.—Think Republicated considerable in this county.

My carry it for Porter. France of the county in the Porter.

Supatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

A SMALL MAJORITY.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Ind., Oct. 9.—The State will

surely go Republican by a small majority, This (Jefferson) county will undoubtedly show large Republican gains, JOHN A. CROZIER, Editor Courier. JOHN A. CROZIER, Editor Courter.
TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY.

Brecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 9.—Republican gain this county—200 Republican majority—in ate 10,000 majority.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.

REASONABLY SUBE.

REASONABLY SURE.

proteid Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 9,—There seems no longer any grounds for reasonable doubt of Republican success in our State next Tuesday. In the Eleventh District, Steele (Republican) will undoubtedly be elected.

A. T. PHILLIPS, Editor Tribuna.

CONFIDENT OF ELECTING PORTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Goshen, Ind., Oct. 2.—We feel very confident of electing Porter, and we think the whole State ticket in this (Elkhart) and adjoining counties. We have made large gains. We are thoroughly organized.

H. J. BRYERLE, Editor Times.

H. J. BRYEMLE, Editor Times.

H. J. BRYEMLE, Editor Times.

H. J. BRYEMLE, Editor Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 2.—The Republicans here are very hopeful. Each one is fully alive to the importance of the interests at stake. From present indications a large falling off of the Democratic majority is apparent in this county, especially on Governor and Treasurer. Taylor, Republican, of the Twelfth Congressional District, will be elected by from 400 to 800 majority, allowing 2,000 against him in this county. He is very popular amongst the Germans. The State will be carried by the Republicans if vigilance can suppress imported votes, of which Allen County is full. The Republican organization is, however, so perfect that it is not likely any of the shoulders-hitters will get their work in. The readers of The Tribune may expect a good report from Indiana Republicans. The canvass has been thorough, and the Republican spirit has been stirred up to the boffing point. There will be a full vote and a fair count under the supervision of Government Supervisors, and in that case Indiana is Republican by from 5,000 to 8,000.

SUMMING UP. INDIANA REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF VIC-TORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 9.—The Republican campaign, which practically closed last night, has been one of the most energetic and well-managed ever carried on in Indiana. Realizing the great importance of the contest, as well as the strength and character of the Democracy, the party was very careful to begin right. Men were elected to manage who had large experience, great earnestness, and plenty of nerve. In the selection of Chairmen for County Committees the utmost caution was exercised to secure none but good men. The same care charac-terized the organization of Township and

THE WISEST AND MOST ACTIVE ublicans of this State have had the manment of this canvass. In the selection of county and legislative candidates the same earnest effort was made to select none but the most popular and energetic. Now and then a weak man has found a place upon a then a weak man has found a place upon a ticket, but as a general rule the candidates for all important offices have been chosen with due regard to their running qualities. Thus organized and equipped, the Republicans entered the canvass with the spirit and zeal exhibited in 1860 and 1864. The selection of Mr. Porter has proven ONE OF THE MOST FORTUNATE NOMINA-

ever made. The choice of the Hon. Charles Foster, in Ohio, was not wiser or more popular. Besides being one of the foremost lawyers and orators in the State, he possesses those qualities of the heart which, coupled with the most winning manners, are calcu-lated to place him in the closest and most sympathetic relations with the people.
Wherever he has gone he has made hundreds of warm friends who will esteem it a privilege as well as an honor to personally ald in securing his election. The assistance of United States Marshal Dudley has also contributed to inspire great confidence in the conduct of the campaign. His methods adopted and so thoroughly carried out to ascertain who in the State have no right to rote have been found more and more satisfactory as the campaign advanced. At the State were sent in very slowly, and in many localities there were none to send. But as election-day draws nearer the lists are longer and the puposes of the men have become more evident. To-night he has upon his books 2,800 names of persons who have entered the State since April 20, and, there-

These men are spotted, and any attempt on their part to exercise the right of suffrage painstaking work as this which has characterized the labor of the various committees. Another notable feature of the canvass has been the party's great harmony and singleness of purpose. For the first time since 1864 no side issues have invaded its ranks. In 1866 the Andy Johnvaded its ranks. In 1866 the Andy Johnson split divided its leaders. Two years later negro suffrage and reconstruction were stumbling-blocks. In 1872 came the Greeley movement, while in 1874 the panic, coupled with the temperance issue, enabled the Democracy to take undisputed possession of the State. In 1876 it was hard times, the fear of resumption, and the continued scaling of waxes, which led to the tinued scaling of wages, which led to the memorable riots of 1877. But this year there

THE DRIFT HAS BEEN TOWARDS THE RE-PUBLICANS.

Men who left the party in 1866 and 1872 have returned. The Germans driven away by the severity of the Baxter temperance law are back. Workingmen in large numbers have voluntarily come to the support of Garfield and Porter, while in every county it is a matter of record that life-long Democrats matter of record that life-long Democrats have left their party organization and sought the better principles of Republicanism. The tariff speech of N. T. Depaw, of New Albany, a life-long Democrat and the proprietor of glass-works which employ hundreds of men, has been a firebrand in the home of the Democracy. He openly advised his men to vote for Garfield and Porter, stating that their own bread and butter depended upon the defeat of Landers and Hancock. The influence of this speech, sent into every workshop in the State, has been THE DEATH-KNELL

eight years a member of Congress from this district, said that he felt as certain of carrying the State as that the sun would rise in the morning. It could not be otherwise. Being asked upon what he based his confidence, he replied: "Because our party is a unit, while the Domocracy are divided. We are continually adding to our strength, while they are as steadily losing." He wasn't confident nor even hopeful in 1878. It was an upbill canvass, with everything to oppose and nothing to help us, but this year it had been like sliding down hill. EVERYTHING SEEMED READY AND WILLING

EVERYTHING SEEMED ERADY AND WILLING TO HELP US ALONG.

If there is a well-informed Republican who does not feel as confident THE TRIBUNE correspondent has not met him. Within the past week I have met and conversed with representative Republicans from most of the counties, and, without exception, they have claimed the State by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. In 1876 and in 1872 most persons expressed some doubt, but this year the men who are in position to know the best are the most confident. The only cause of alarm is the presence of so many ballot-box stuffers, shoulder-hitters, and plug-ugfles from the Eastern cities. A gang of Baltimore repeaters, known for their dirty work in that city, arrived in Indianapolis on the noon train to-day, and are quartered at the Illinois House. They are under charge of Charles Carral, Deputy Warden of the Baltimore city jail. The other members of

more city jail. The other members of

THE GANG

are Busey and Larry Marvery, guards at the jail, Jim Burke, Jim Duane, and five Ninth Ward ruffians. Busey and Mavery were here in 1876, when Busey was run out of town, and spent the day in Cincinnati. The detectives say this gang comprises the worst and most dangerous lot of bailot-box raiders that has reached indianapolis, stopping at no crime however heinous to accomplish their ends. Mr. New, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, says he has the names and descriptions of fully 800 of this class of secundrels brought into Indiana by the Democrats from New York, Philadelphia, Baltifnore, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and even as far South as Montgomery, Ala., whose business here is to repeat at the polls, intimidate negroes as far as possible, and do whatever is in their power

TO DEFEAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

TO DEFEAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. TO DEFEAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

As already stated, United States Marshal Dudley has a list of 2,800 non-voters, all of whom are Democrats. Specimen names have been sent The Thibuye, showing that most of them hail from Kentucky and a Solid South. It is these influences that are feared on Tuesday, and it is against them that every Republican should be on his guard. In this city the best known Republicans in each of the wards have signed papers pledging themselves to be present at the polls all day, and it is expected that at no polling-place will there be less than 100 Republicans of nerve and large acquaintance ready to oppose any fraudulent scheme, or any gang of repeaters and buildozers. The same system should be adopted elsewhere.

THE LATEST TRICK OF THE DEMOCRACY

THE LATEST TRICK OF THE DEMOCRACY THE LATEST TRICK OF THE DEMOCRACY is an excursion to Louisville, gotten up for the special purpose of luring negroes out of the State. Louisville is known to be a popular resort for Indianapolis negroes, and to make it an object for them to go now fare is being put down to the extraordinary low sum of 25 cents. These tickets, however, are good only one way, the purpose being to strand them on the Kentucky shore, so that they will not be able to get back for Tuesday. This is only one of many methods adopted to steal the State, but Republicans of Indianapolis have little fear of fraud, because they are prepared for it, and similar preparation elsewhere will successfully disarm it throughout the entire State. It is the Democracy's last recourse, and by defeating it the party must be defeated.

SENATOR CONKLING. HIS SPEECH AT LAFAYETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 9.—Senator Conkling delivered his last Indiana speech here to-day in the Tabernacle, a large wooden structure erected on the spot where Tecumseh fell. The place is more commonly known as the Tippecanoe battle-ground, and is sit-uated on a slight elevation, about seven miles north of the city. The day was as beautiful as was the spot selected for the gathering. Under the great oak trees, where the voice of the camp-meeting exhorter is wont to be heard, were assembled fully 8,000 people, who sat under the fervid eloquence of New York's greatest Senator. In order to get here in time to fill his appointment and take the evening train on the Wabash for Toledo, and thence to Buffalo, where he speaks Monday night, Mr. Conkling left Indianapolis at half-past 10 this morning in a special car. provided by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. The train was under the charge of General Manager Waldron, and, after a rapid and pleasant ride, the Senator and the La-fayette Committee, who accompanied him from Indianapolis, reached here at about half-past 12, arriving at the battle-ground about half an hour later. The Tabernacle, handsomely decorated with flags and pictures of Lincoln, Garfield, and Arthur, was already filled to repletion, while hundreds stood on the outside, under the eaves

of the sanctuary, as it were. Senator Conkling was greeted with another of those ovations which have marked his reception wherever he has spoken in the West. The assemblage was called to order by the Hon. Godlove S. Orth, and the distinguished speaker was introduced in a stalwart, ringing speech by Col. William C. Wilson. Mr. Conkling

tinguished speaker was introduced in a stalwart, ringing speech by Col. William C. Wilson. Mr. Conkling

MET WITH ANOTER OVATION
as he stepped to the fore, and, after acknowledging his thanks, began as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Sixtyfour years ago here was a theatre of savage strife. The Constitution of your State requires an iron railing to be perpetually maintained to inclose that spot on which your fathers encountered the tomahawk and the scalping-knife of a barbarous foe. Sixty-four years ago Indiana became a State. A small population of pioneers, men who represented not one nationality, but many nationalities, came here and laid deep and broad the foundations of that wondrous civilization which you now enjoy. In 1784 Nathan Day, one of the benefactors of Indiana, owned every foot of ground which lay northwest of the Ohio River. And three years afterwards, in 187, Thomas Jefferson insisted upon an ordinance of freedom which should cover all the fair fields of those five Northwestern States which sprung from the loins of old Virginia,—an ordinance which shielded Indiana from that monster curse, that insatiable and guilty curse, called human slavery,—a curse never satisfied with less than three victims,—the man, the master, and the land. Virginis has clung to her system of servite labor until at last it was drowned in its own blood, and now from the south windows of that great Council Chamber of the Nation, where I have served with your distinguished and faithful Representative for many a year [applause], looking across the Potomic River, your eyes shall fall upon acres and miles of land fenced, improved, and occupied by structures which costa large sum of money,—fertile land, bying at the very mouth of the markets of the world, lying so near the Atlantic Ocean that transportation is nothing to carry corn and other products to the seaboard; and yet that land, fenced, with houses, with baras, with structures somewhat dilapidated to be sure, can be bought for less money than you can buy land i

ength on the prospects and condition of the country and the vast reduction of the National debt under the administration of the Republican party, notwithstanding all which the country rang with a hoarse cry for a change, and a demand that the American people should expel the political organization under which all these results had happened, and to employ in its stead a party which had without provocation committed the mightiest and the guiltiest murder that ever crimsoned the annals of mankind. In his recital of the shameful record of the Democratic party both before and after the War he followed largely his Terre Haute and Indianapolis speeches, and was especially interesting when, in showing the animus of Democratic opposition to the emancipation of the slaves, he

On this point Mr. Conkling said:

On this point Mr. Conkling said:

It was said that there were 4,000,000 of black slaves in the South. It was said that a fifth, more or less, were able-bodied men, natives to the climate whore they lived, a climate to which our Northern men were unused, and a climate under which they suffered and wilted. It was said there were perhaps a million of able-bodied men, acclimated to the South, laured to labor, and with their wives and children had been, and their fathers before them for generations, oppressed by the white men of the South, who had for generations wrung their living out of these blacks without even paying them wages or anything except the coarse, scanty food by which they were enabled to live, and the oparse covering for their nakedness which was bestowed upon them. Republicans in Congress said that in place of having all the black men of the South working for the Rebeis, and digging for the Rebeis, and save the unuseles, and bealth, and blood, and lives of the brave men of the North who had gone down to contest in that struggle. The whole Demogratic party saw us. [Cheers.] McClellan, a Major-General, in command, issued and published an order that if any black wanted to leave his master and come to the Union camp, to the Union trenches, to labor for us he should be taken at the point of the bayonet beyond the lines and driven buck to the slavery from which he had escaped. We talked the matter over in Congress. We had some votes upon it. Indiana had a Democratic Senator in Congress at that time, a distinguished Democrat, a man who was charged with the office of Governor in this State, a man of whom I wish to speak with entire respect. I have known him many a year, and our relations have always been friendly. I would not if I could do him the smallest injury; but the questions to be determined this year are for more than four years to come, and the public record of every political representative, the votes he gives in C

the public record of every political representative, the votes he gives in Congress, and his public utterances

ARE PUBLIC PROPERTY,
and fair subjects of discussion. It is as fair to discuss them as it is foul and unworthy to slander, vilify, tand caluminate because you differ with a man in politics. I had put in my hand this morning a report of a speech made by Gov. Hendricks, then Senator, touching the employment of colored men in the War. He says: "You may hear prayers in your churches, your sons may go to the battlefield, but our country is not to be restored as it was until abolitionism is buried, never to be resurrected." Again he says, "A grand act of injustice has been completed. They have passed a bill in the House of Representatives to arm an army of negroes.—150,000 negroes."

Let me tell you, gentlemen, I should say that this speech was made in Shelbyville; that every Democrat in the House voted against that bill. He need not have told them that. [Langhter.] That goes with a saying in lawyer's phrase, "everybody will take judicial notice of that fact without proof. [Renewed laughter.] "One hundred and lifty thousand negroes!" What does it mean? Does it mean that 20,000,000 of white men (he probably meant 20,000,000 of people, and not, as he says, white men) are not courageous, bold,

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION,
"I do not know whether that proclamation is going to be taken back. I am going to vote to
take it back the first opportunity. It was
a wicked thing to have issued." If there
is anything in which Democratic
statesmen are inspired, that thing is prophecy,
[Laughter.] Cast a retrospective glance now
over the fact which Gov. Hendricks undertook
to predict. The kepublicans said that no white
man in the North would feel offended by the
fact that the black men of the South were allowed to pray for that flag, to stand by it, to
work for it, to fight for it. I said so, and I believed it. Oneida County, in which I live, sent
many of her bravest and her best to
the battlefield. I thought I knew that
the mothers, the wives, the sisters, and
the daughters of those men would not be injured in their feelings if a burden which they
would otherwise be compelled to bear, if a
trench which they would otherwise be compelled
to dig under a burning Southern sun, were
beneded over to the black men of the South they THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION, would otherwise be compelled to bear, if a trench which they would otherwise be compelled to dig under a burning Southern sun, were handed over to the black men of the South, they to bear the burden, and they to dig the trench. But Gov. Hendricks thought that every proud man would resent this. Well, they didn't. [Laughter.] There was Mr. Shaw, of Boston. He was a favored child of fortune. He inherited wealth and everything to make home attractive, but he turned from family, from friends, from ambition, from ease, and marched to South Carolina, and put himself at the head of a colored regiment. He led it on tekls of battle, and he full weltering in his blood, and, when his comrades sent a flag of truce after the battle to ask the chivalry of South Carolina, the men who would not submit to Abraham Lincoln because he was a rail-splitter, and they were gentlemen, sah [laughter],—when a flag of truce was sent to those men, asking that the dead body of Shaw might be given back for burial, the answer returned was, "Buried with his nigyers." And he was buried with his nigyers." And he was buried with his nigyers." And he was buried with his nigyers."

with the black men whom he led.

In speaking of the

GENEBOUS TREATMENT EXTENDED THE

REBELS

after the War was over, Mr. Conkling inquired if any Democrat would be kind enough
to tell him what had been the injustice of
the Republican party towards the South.

"Didn't hang enough of them," was the
ready response from a man in the crowd,
"My friend," said Mr. Conkling, with equal
readiness, "you can't get up an issue with me on that. [Laughter and
applause.] If, when the Rebellion began, a
dozen of its ringleaders, including one rich
man that I could mention, who fived in the
State of Maryland, had been set to stretching
hemp and dancing on air, it would have
saved, in my bellet, 800,000 lives. [Great applause.]

The speaker dwelt at length on the opposition of the Democratic party to every measure for rebuilding the South, its record on
the currency question and the resumption of
specie payments, its hostility to the tariff,
and its purpose to tinker with it in
case it elected its President. After reminding his hearers of what he
termed the malpractices, the bad judgment,
and the signal failure of all its theories, Mr.
Conkling ventured to suggest that if they
were wise they would

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

After severely commenting, as he has done In speaking of the

and the signal failure of all its theories, Mr. Conkling ventured to suggest that if they were wise they would

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

After severely commenting, as he has done in other places, on the beautifully non-partisan decision of the Indiana Suprame Court, Mr. Conkling said he took Courressman Orth's rediction for granted, and hoped that Porter and Hanna would also be elected. He hoped so not only for the success of the State election, but for the Presidential election which followed it in November.

In closing, he said:

From Maine to Oregon there is not one State in which the Republicans would not be cast down by your defeat next Tuesday, and lifted up exceedingly by your success. We as New York want the tonic and the example of a Republican majority in Indiana. [Appluase, J. Thure is no State in this Union. there will be none, which at the November election will have so much befuence upon the question who is to be the next President of the United States as at this October election. All our eggst are in your basket. We are all saling in your boat, and except ye abide in the ship ye shall not be saved. [Applause,] If you want to continue in the present condition of prosperity, if you want to show to these wild and bri-beaded men of the South that an invitation to ride is not a license to drive; if you want to ride is not a license to drive; if you want to continue in the present condition of prosperity, if they want special privileges, if they want to dominate this country, if they want the communities which represent only? per cent, and if they want one-fit teenth of the population of the country, if they want the communities which represent only? per cent, and if they wan toe-fit of the property to dominate over 35 per cent, and if they want to wote to try an experiment, to run the risk of having not only the tariff, and the currency, and the banking system overhauled by the edict of a Southern Caucus; if you want to vote to pay no man knows how many or how much of Southern claims; if you want to vo THE DRAFFEXNELL

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do it. I think that on Tuesday Indiana wiit do much to decide the whole question of this Presidential election. Trusting that the will, and thanking you for your courtesy and atten-tion. I bid you all farewell. [Prelonged applause.]
This closed perhaps the most remarkable series of meetings ever held in this country, the effect of which must be modecable in next week's elections in the two great October

States.
Shortly afterwards Mr. Conkling was aboard his special car, which had been attached to the regular frain on the Wabash, and bounding along on his way East, bearing with him the affection and best wishes of the thousands upon thousands of people be has addressed, and in whose good graces and esteem he has firmly planted himself.

INDIANA.

AN IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 2.—To-day will never be forgotten by the people of Howard and adjoining counties. By 8 o'clock this morning our streets were crowded with people, and by 10 it seemed that every street was packed from walk to walk, with the most orderly, yet enthusiastic crowd that probably ever gathered to attest their loyalty to Republican principles. The procession was nearly five miles in length, composed of horseback companies, wagons, buggies, and vehicles of all sorts. There were nearly, or perhaps quite, twenty big wagons, hand-somely decorated, filled with young ladles and little girls, each wagon being adorned with mottoes, wreaths of evergreens, and flowers. A company of fifty mounted ex-soldiers, following a banner with the single inscription, "Lincoln Dogs," and another delegation bearing a banner with a huge dog wearing a conspicuous collar and the expression,
"VOORHEES' COMPLIMENTS TO THE SOLDIERS,"
were warmly received, and hearty cheers

were warmly received, and hearty cheers greeted their appearance along the line of march. Notwithstanding the great number of people in the procession, the entire line of march was lined with enthusiastic spectators, and the cheers could be heard for miles. The business houses were decorated, and the private residences along the line of the route of the procession were tastefully and handof the procession were tastefully and hand-somely adorned. These monster demonstra-tions mean something, and, if righly inter-pretated, mean the end of Democratic rule in Indiana. Forty thousand people in Rich-mond last Monday, 75,000 in Indianapolis yesterday, and 25,000 here to-day. In the

THE HON, HORACE MAYNARD addressed acres of people in Haskett's Grove, while the Hon. O. H. Brewster spoke to a large overflow meeting in the Court-House yard. The speech of Mr. Brewster was a reyard. The speech of Mr. Brewster was a remarkably clear exposition of the Southern question. He explained clearly the methods by which the minority is enabled to intimidate a majority. Dr. Richmond, one of the oldest citizens here, informed your correspondent that no such crowd was ever seen in Howard County as was here to-day. The procession was pronounced by many to be as large and finer in appearance than the one at Indianapolis yesterday. To-night there is

NO PERCEPTIBLE DIMINUTION of the crowd. Nearly 5,000 people were in the torchlight procession. The entire business portion of the city was brilliantly illuminated, and with a splendid display of fireworks, the booming of cannon, and the musl of the enormous bands in the procession, the crowd was wild with delight. Meetings were held in the Court-House yard and addressed by Gen. John M. Thayer and O. H. Brewster. Gen. Maynard said in his speech to-day that after his canvass of Indiana this far he could not believe that we will be defeated. Everything indicates a rousing Republican victory next Tuesday.

POLE-RAISING AT CROWN POINT.

publican victory next Tuesday.

POLE-RAISING AT CROWN POINT.

Special Dispate to The Obicago Tribuse.

Crown Point, Ind., Oct. 9.—Last Saturday the Democrats of Ross Township, in this county, about seventy-five in number, raised a Hancock and English pole at Merrillville, the pole measuring ninety-two feet above the ground. The Republicams, not to be outdone, advertised a pole-raising to-day, and at the appointed time and place about 800 people of all parties assembled. Everything was in readiness, and the pole, with the Stars and Stripes attached, and a streamer at the extreme end with the inscription "Garfield and Arthur," was soon raised amid deafening cheers, the pole measuring amid deafening cheers, 110 feet from the ground,

GOING EIGHTEEN FEET BETTER THAN THAT OF THE DEMOCRATS. OF THE DEMOCRATS.

After the pole was raised a rude platform was built of boxes, and Col. Mark Demotte, of Valparaiso, the Republican candidate for Congress from this district, being loudly called for, smilingly came forward and proceeded to deliver one of the best political speeches ever delivered in the county, and, although the speech lasted an hour and a half, the large audience, among which were many ladies, standing in the dusty road, paid the most rapt attention, at times almost going wild with enthusiasm. As a raily it was a success, the crowd making up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. The speech was full of wit, and occasionally bursts of eloquence, which carried everything with it. Lake County will give Col. Demotte 900 majority next Tuesday. The Democrats and Greenbackers here are looking down at their noses.

THOROUGHLY CANVASSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

THOROUGHLY CANVASSED.

Special Dispatch to The Obleaso Tribuna.

Forr Wayne, Ind., Oct. 9.—The entire farming community were in town to-day discussing the approaching election with no little degree of earnestness. This part of the State having been thoroughly canvassed, every voter has made up his mind how he will vote. Every ward in the city has been carefully canvassed, and every voter's name registered. It will be impossible to lose a single vote in the city. John P. Irish, of Iowa, is addressing the Democrats at the Rink to-night.

lowa, is addressing the Democrats at the Rink to-night.

Lyman Trumbull and Franklin Landers, the two would-be Governors, addressed a Democratic assemblage at Plymouth today. Landers, as usual, got left at Grand Crossing, ten miles east of Chicago, and chartered a special engine on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and reached Plymouth in time to close the meeting. He went to Warsaw this evening, where he telis people there that Hancock's character is stainless as the sword that hung by his side during the battle of Gettysburg.

A monster Republican meeting is being held in Columbia City to-night. Two hundred Garfield and Arthur voters left here this evening on a special train for that place to participate in the torchlight parade. The Hon. William Williams and other distinguished speakers are speaking.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Though there are conflicting London, Oct. 2.—Though there are conflicting reports respecting the reception of the English proposals of starving Turkey into submission and of seizing islands in Ærean Sea, it is clear the Powers have approved the principle involved. All may not join the proposed coercion, and some may act as the mandatories of Europe,—England, Russia, and Italy, for instance. The Sultan's note indicates such contempt for the Powers, and shows such a suicidal spirit, that the Porte is gradually losing all its sympathizers. The attempts this week to rouse public feeling by meetings against Mr. Gladstone's policy were magniful deserting the Porte. The Standard is, in fact, becoming thoroughly Ministerial on many subjects. The Conservatives are alarmed at the loss of such as important ally, but look for consolation to the turnocat Telegraph, which is stopping into the Standard's place as the leading Tory organ. Some strength and éclat are imparted to the new departure of the Telegraph by the building of new effices whose magnificence gives joy to the Tory hearts.

regard to the latter go smoothly, he will not hesitate to summon Parliament, but if the Rastern project fares badly Mr. Gladstone will not care to expose the failure of his policy to such criticism as would arise if Parliament were summoned to discuss Irish quescions. Many members are in town, as the expectation of a winter session increases. Mr. Parnell talks of another tour to the United States to replenish his exchequer for agitation. He wants to start a League newspaper. If the landlords perform their threats to refuse to discharge their public duties, and to arm men on whom they rely, the Irish chaos will rapidly increase, and the Government be compelled to interfere. There is a noteworthy increase in the number of the Irish priesthood who are awakening to the teachings of the Land League. In Cloyne the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and 100 of the clergy rejected the plan of the League for getting rid of all landlords.

return occasioned what was really a political demonstration. Not a single morning paper said a word in defense of his politics. The condemnation of the Standard, which shows the zeal of a new convert, is the most severe. Frere is now staying with the Prince of Wales in Abergeldie, He is adapted for official duties, but is in no sense a politician. Mr. Gladstone may show magnanimity by replacing him at the India Council in place of Mr. Meriwether, who died recently.

Mr. Meriwether, who dued recently.

OONDEMNED.

The withdrawal of the best troops from Candahar is condemned in Angio-India circles. Great disgust is expressed as to Gen. Phayre's capacity to command in South Afghanistan.

THE MALT TAX.

The Boglish farmers are hit again, being threatened with less gains from the abolition of the mait tax. In the Brewers' Exhibition good popular beer was shown which had been brewed from maize and rice. Some newspapers suggest the probability of American maize supplanting English bariey. ELECTION BRIBERY.

English bariey.

ELECTION BRIBERY.

The corruption disclosed by the election inquiry shows how little the ballot prevents bribery. The Tory party are organizing sactively a Parliamentary movement to prevent the renewal of the Ballot act. Some newspapers demand severe punishment for rich persons guilty of bribery.

It should not be supposed that the gushing conduct of thirty-two Nonconformists who have presented an address at the Leicester Church Congress recounting the benefit of non-conformity has received from the eloquent preachers, scraphic doctors, and saintly examples of the Church more significance than as an act of local courtesy. The sword of dissent against the Church is not sheathed. The Liberation Society is preparing for a winter campaign.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS is duller than ever. The Women's Rights party set up remarkable claims. Everybody is agreed that married women should own their own property, but there is not much unanimity about Mrs. Duncan McLaer's claim that wives should have acclusive custody of the children. The demand that husbands shall maintain the children and give up all rights to them is new to English ears.

THE NEW LORD-MAYOR.

Mr. MacArthur, the Lord Mayor-elect of London, will be the tirst Wesleyan to hold that office. It is notable that the Wesleyans will hold a sort of Æcumenical Council in England next year.

THE SOUTCH CONFERVATIVES

endeavored to arouse their waning cause in Liberal Scotland by organizing a movement to subsidize the press. Many meetings were held by Dukes, Lords, and Commoners. Money was promised to start a great Tory newspaper, with a combination of Parliamentary reports, London correspondence, and leading articles of the right color, but the project utterly failed. Neither Conservatism nor its rays will flourish in Scotland. PRENATURE.

The reports of Mr. Goschen's return from ople are premature REMANDED TO PRISON.

REMANDED TO PRISON.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—Sweney and Ganbon, arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorres, have been remanded to prison in consequence of an affidavit made by the police that important evidence relating to the murder was obtained this morning.

SECRETARY FORSTER.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—The Mail last evening says: "The Hight Hon. W. E. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, has informed a deputation of landlords who waited on him, that he would regret if he should be obliged to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, but that the Government would do so if it became absolutely necessary."

FRANCE.

FRENCE GOSSIP CONCERNING THE CZAB'S AMOURS.

Special Cubic.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Emperor Alexander of Russia, whose morganatic marriage with the Princess Dalgorouki is believed to be an accomplished fact, is not, it seems, much more faithful to his new wife than he was to his old one. He has, it is stated, already formed a fresh liaison with a pretty Polish lady.

A Russian who was present at the famous rame of baccarat between Prince Demidoff and Count Schouvaloff says it is not true that Demidoff lost \$15,000,000 to the latter at the close of the game. Prince Demidoff had lost at one period of the night 17,000,000 rubles, but at the termination of the game at 8 o'clock in the morning he had recovered the whole of it buck.

A LECTURE ON LOVE.

IT.00.000 rubles, but at the termination of the game at 8 o'clock in the morning he had recovered the whole of it buck.

A LECTURE ON LOVE.

A correspondent says: "Last night I attended a most interesting lecture at the Saile des Conferences on Love Considered in Its Material and Spiritual Aspects.' The lecturer was Mme. Olympe Audouard, who is unquestionably one of the most fascinating and effective of living lady orators. She was listened to with the greatest interest, and was much applauded, especially when she attacked the grossness of what passes for love in France nowadays, and when she playfully proposed the institution of a course of lectures on Love in the French schools and lycées."

AN ATTIC COBBLER.

The new manager of the Odeon was surprised the other day to find a cobbler comfortably plying his trade in a garret of the theatre. He had been there for over twenty years without any one but the stage manager suspecting his presence, and was much bewildered when peremptorily requested to quit.

A DEMON.

A man named Ferlin is now being tried in Paris for a series of horrible and unnatural crimes committed at Nogen. It is asserted that Ferlin is the father of fifty-four children, very few of them legitimate.

EXPULSION OF GERMAN PRIESTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Six German Franciscans at Epinal bave been expelled from France, and the English Passionists in Paris are threatened with a similar fate, though their chappel is the only place where English and American Catholics can hear sermons in their own tongue.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—At the Cablinet Council to-day it was unanimously resolved to take decisive

PARIS, Oct. 9.—At the Cabinet Council to-day it was unanimously resolved to take decisive steps against the unauthorized confrateruities. The execution of the decrees will commence next week, but the details of the proceedings of the Council are at present a secret.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD.

Lying Seriously III in Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Justice Clifford

Expine Seriously III in Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, was taken seriously ill yesterday while en route from his home in Maine to this city, and now lies in his rooms at the National Hotel here apparently stricken with paralysis. He at all events has not the power of speech, has bad symptoms at the base of the brain, is troubled with dizziness, and for a long period was delirious. He was so ill this afternoon that the physicians did not permit his friend and associate, Chief-Justice Waite, to see him. His attendants say to-night that he is much better, but there are grave apprehensions that he will not recover, or that if he does he will for some time be unable to take his seat on the Bench.

Mr. Clifford in politics is a very pronounced Democrat. He is now nearly 80 years of age, and aitnough he might have retired ton years ago on full pay, the story is told of him by intimate friends that he has said that he never should resign to allow a Republican to be appointed in his place. Mr. Clifford has not for many years taken an active part in politics. His most recent semi-political utterances are to be found in his rulings as the presiding officer of the Electoral Commission and in his correspondence with Senator Blaine two for three years ago relative to the effect of one of his decisions upon Rebel claims. Should Justice Clifford not be able to take his seat on the Bench the United States Court will be still farther crippied, as but seven Judges will be physically capable to perform official duties. Justice Hunt, of New York, who was africken with paralysis something more than a year ago, has recovered his general health, but he has not fully regained the power of speech, and it is not expected that he will resume his duties this winter. The Court is already overcrowded with work, and fit must now forego the services of two of its members the judicial business of the country will be still further delayed.

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South Carolina election of 1878, concerning which "Senate Report No. 855" of the session of 1879 (part 2, pp. 148-9) said:

"The Supervisors at Hope Engine-House precinct, Charleston, and others testified to there being no tissue-ballots visible during the day of election, but 829 were taken out of the ballot-box and counted. They all seemed to lie at the bottom of the box."

ROCKFORD. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 2.—Thursday evening of this week, society-going people had the opportunity of attending three notable weddings. On that evening Mr. Edward Gregory and Miss Evelyn Chaney were married by the Rev. T. S. Soott in the presence of a large number of invited guesta.

Scott in the presence of a large number of invited guesta.

Mr. Harry Allen, commercial traveler for Rhodes, Utter & Co., was united in marriage to Miss Ella Powell, by the Rev. J. K. Fowler.

The nuptiaisof Mr. RalphW. Emerson and Miss Alice Woodruff, daughter of the Hon. Gilbert Woodruff, occurred on the same evening. A large number of invitations had been issued, and the event was looked forward to with great expectation. At about 9 o'clock the bridal party entered the parlor, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wilder Smith. The bride was dressed in a white satin trimmed with brocade silk. Relatives and friends were present from Chicago, Joliet, and Beloit,—among whom were Mrs. Mary E. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Pelsser, Mr. Charles Woodruff, and Miss I. Todd, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George Woodruff, of Joliet; Prof. Joseph Emerson, D. D., and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emerson, of Beloit; together with a large number from this city. The young couple were the recipients of a large number of valuable and useful presents, among which was a deed of a spacious residence on North May street, from the father of the bride,—at which place they will reside after Dec. 1. It was a most happy affair, and one that will be remembered for many days to come.

The Riffee of this city will start for Atlanta

happy affair, and one that will be remembered for many days to come.

The Rifles of this city will start for Atlanta next Saturday, to attend the Söldiers' Reunion at that piace. They will be accompanied by thirteen honorary members. An enjoyable trip is anticipated.

Mr. Thatcher Blake, one of the first settlers of Winnebago County, died at his home in this city yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 71 years. He was born at Turner, Oxford County, Maine, March 18, 1809, and camp to Rockford in 1834. Mr. Blake was married Nov. 6, 1839, to Miss Mary Jane Goodhue, in Stephenson County, which was the first marriage by that locality. He leaves a wife and one daug, her. The entire community mourn his loss. Ey will be buried on Monday next by the Old Seytlers' Society, of which he was a member, and sho its President.

It is wonderful the amount of work that can be done and the ease, quietness, and rapidity with which you can do it, on a Wheeler & Wil-son New No. 8 sewing-machine 155 State street. Drowsiness, billiousness, pains and aches, ac

THE THE THE BLANCH OF STATE OF

State-sta.

A. POPALOBUM, Newsdesier, Stationer, etc., 89 West Madison-st., near Western-av., TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 259 Bine Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdesier, and Fancy Goods, 25 Lake-st., corner Liquoin.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 541 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.
NORTH DIVISION.
1. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggista, 46 North
Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLLAMS & CO., Druggista, 675 Larrabec-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 43 East Divisionst., between La Suile and Wells.

PERSONAL. ERSONAL_MISS HARGREAVE: PLEASE send address to M 444, Tribune office. impor-t. WILL.

L OST-IN THE FREIGHT YARD OF THE MICE-tian Central Railroad, a long red Russin-leather pocketbook, contaming papers of no value to any-pody but the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for the same with contents active office of the Bar-cholome & Leicht Brewing Company, corner of sedgwick and Sophia-sta. Sedgwick and Sophia-sts.

J. OST—BETWHEEN THE MACRIESON HOUSE AND
Lincoin Park, a lady's black-cloth dolman. Suitable reward will be paid for the seturn of the same to
the office of the Matteson House. \$15 REWARD - LOST OF STOLEN - WHITE \$15 pointer dog. By returning same to WM. PORTER, 618 West Lake-st. above jeward will be given, and no questions asked.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 179 WEST Washington-st., corner Balated: Several good corners south of Madison-st. nac Clinton and Jefferson; splendid sites for manufacturing purposes. Also a corner on South Canal-st. 72,108, for 540 per foot. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor FOR SALE-LOTS ON PIFTIETH AND NIAGARA-ats, at \$300 each. Lots on Haisted-st, very cheap. G. S. THUMAS, 159 La Salle-st, Room 5.

POR SALE—35 OR 60 ACRES ADJOINING THE Town of Summit, on the canal and river; splen-did property to hold as an investment; EMP per acre; will exchange for improved city property, and pay main difference. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 177 West Washington-st, corner Halsted.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—46.00 CASH, 360-ACRE FARM, FOUR miles from Gardner, sixty miles south of Chicago, in Will County, Illinois, all under fence and cultivarion; lib-room dwelling, barn, and sheds for stock; 50 acres in corn, 30 tons of hay, 75 bushels cata, respers, mowers 3 wagons, harness, plows, etc., 45 head of cattle, 15 milch cows, 18 stock hogs, 4 horses, and everything complete, for \$5.00, cash down; 2 good orchards, lasting water, wind-mill, stone dairy, 60 series young timber, land somewhat rolling, and title porfect; \$6.00 for all this property and possession at the perfect; \$6.00 for all this property and possession to cannot cause of a sie.

18.200-210-acre stock farm, fine dwellings, barns, orchards, fences, and the best of land, 3 miles south of Elgin, half mile from depot; this is said to be the best farm for the money in the county; it. will bear inspection.

180-acre farm in Decatur County, Iowa; 140 acres under fence, 100 acres under plow, 5 miles from La Monit, will take \$1.500 for it, \$500 down. Wild land is held at higher price than this. The larm was appraised four years at \$5.00 a.

TOR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM OF 100

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM OF 100
acres, 1½ miles from West Side, Crawford Co.,
Lows: take part pay in Nebraska lands. Address Box
800, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE FARMS IN IOWA,
psecially selected, all cheap; two rare bargains:
part time; titles perfect. Also one very choice farm
in Wisconsin. W. H. PARK, Real Estate and Loans,
19 Otts Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

South Side.

TO RENT-TWO WELL FÜRNISHED ROOMS IN private family, at 261 Thiety-first-st., near Michigan-sv.; south front. Beferepoes exchanged. TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO A quiet, first-case gentleman and lady, in a respectable business block. Address X % Tribung office,

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE, AT 311 WEST LAKE-ST. WANTED-TO REST.

WANTED-TO RENT-SUITE OF FURNISHED two bedrooms, sitting-room, and kitchen; immediate possession. M. F., care Arthur S. Cambridge, dramatic agent, ied South Ulara-et, Chicago. WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE for six months or a year by a family of three without children; must be in best of location and all in perfect order; North Side preferred. Address 5 %, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE MY HOUSE AND LOT, SITunied on South La Salle-si, near Thirty-fifth, also
principal part of my furniture, for vacant property on
South Side, between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth.
Address B. SCHERMERHORN, & Washington-st. TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT WITH PER-fect title on a good street in an lowa town (and now rented), together with rouse cases, for a stock of hardware, groceries, or merchandise of some kind. Want about an Edu or E. du stock. X 3, Tribure.

INSTRUCTION.

PRENCH LESSONS—SAUVEUR SYSTEM BY A lady teacher of six years' experience. Lessons private or in classes. Terms modorate. Highest references given. Address 5 % Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYN PREPARED POR COLlege in the most thorough manner by a graduate of Harrard of several years' successful experience as private tutor and Principal of Eastern academies. Address TUTOK. BIS Prairie-sv.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO A wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERISCHEL, 56 Statest. I will pay 20 per cont more than any other dealer in the city, Remember the number, 56 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-0*F elothing at GELDRIN'S. 170 State-st. (old No. St.). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established Sci.
A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-0FF CLOTHING. A dresses, carpets, etc. Ladles attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. J. GELDES, SPESSALE-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; choapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GRORGE PARRY, St. West Monroe-st.

A GOODBICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, IS DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. Is years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

AGENTS WANTED.

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Haverly's Theatre. born street, corner of Monroe, McCullough. "The Gladiator," McVicker's Theatre.
a street, between State and Dearborn. En-of Miss Mary Anderson. "Romeo and

Grand Opera-House, ark street, between Randelph and Washins agament of Mr. B. Macauley. "A Messenger I is Saction."

Olympic Theatre. treet, between Lake and Randolph. Enga Mr. Harry Weber. "Nip and Tuck."

Aeademy of Music-ted street, between Madison and Mon and Neck," and variety entertainment.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1880.

THE accidental discharge of his gun while he was out hunting yesterday near East Sag-inaw, Mich., resulted in the instant death of a young man named Elmer Stough.

preme Court Judges of Texas, died at Fort Omaha, Neb., yesterday of abdominal abscess. He had gone to Omaha for treatment, and his remains will be sent to his home in Austin, Tex.

Exertsin expects his imported thugs to do hil the fighting which he will pick with the Re-publicans. The plug-uglies, if they take all that is ready for them, will, like the fighting man of Texas, find that they have hired out to

SHERIFF McCorkle, who was shot through the breast Saturday afternoon while trying to quell a fracas which had arisen between Democrats and Republicans at Shelbyville, Ind., died yesterday moraing. He was struck by one of a number of shots fired in the fight, and his murderer has not been identified. Both sides claim to have been the aggrieved; and both ance, but, as the attacking of political gather-ings is a distinctively Democratic peculiarity, it is not difficult to correctly locate the responsi-

THERE are indications among the Democratic organs of a disposition to let themselves down easy on the subject of the Indiana election. The Washington Gazette, hopelesly Bourbon, advises its readers not to risk much of their good Republican money on a Democratic victory in Indiana to-morrow, arguing that, even though Porter be elected Governor, Hancock, being "stronger than the Democratic party," may carry the State in November. That sort of consolation is cheap, and the Democratic are welcome to all they can get of it. The fact is, the Democratic party and the Democratic ticket of Hancock and English are on trial in Indiana, and if the State goes Republican it will Indiana, and if the State goes Republican it will mean that the ticket is no better than the party, and that both are repudiated by the bronder State.

The thugs and repeaters who go from Chicago into Indiana will not fare well. In al-most every town of that State there are Republican residents who formerly have done business in Chicago, and who are familiar with the ness in Chicago, and who are familiar with the forbidding countenances which will show themselves at the Hooser ballot-boxes next Tuesday. In Valparaise, for instance, there is now quartered a gang which formerly "worked" in the vicinity of the Hatch House and Northwestern Depot, on North Wells street. This squad of rudians, as will be seen by a dispatch from the town in question, has been spotted and its members identified by name and record. They will have to get back into Illinois in a hurry if they desire to have any longer vacation from the arduous responsibilities of their regular penitenduous responsibilities of their regular per tiary existence.

THE whole State of Indiana now presents a spectacle of political excitement which only finds its analogy—and then on a far smaller scale—in the bolsterous and Babel-like caucusing which precedes a National Convention. The hotel-corridor scenes during our Convention week in June are now being enacted in every hamlet in Indiana. Every mother's son of the Hoosiers feels that the eye of the country is on the hand which he raises into the air, and that the Nation trembles with pleasure or dismay when the shock of his closing palms resounds through the barroom or the Post-Office. In a measure the Indianian is right. His precinct is a Fort Sumter. Every fort which next Tuesday surrenders to the Palmetto idea is garrisoned by a band unworthy of the liberties which have made this Nation the shining wonder of all the THE whole State of Indiana now presents

THE Communists of Chicago have undertaken to reform the existing system of municipal government in a manner so thorough as to amount almost to a revolution. At a mass-meeting yesterday they adopted resolutions providing for a general overhauling of the city ordinances. They propose to petition the Common Council for the passage of ordinances regulating the employment for wages of children under 15 years of ago; for the purchase, control, and operation of the street-railways of the city; for the suppression of Board of Trade gambling and the prevention of "corners" in the necessities of life; for the payment of Aldermen at the rate of \$3 for each special and regular meeting; for electing members of the Board of Education by popular vote; for constituting eight hours a leval day's work in all departments of the City Government; and many other things desirable and undesirable, necessary and unnecessary. Special resolutions of inquiry were adopted looking to the purchase by the city of sil the lines of street-railway with a view to their operation for the benefit of the public. THE Communists of Chicago have under-

bury last night are truly extraordinary. A chan train started slowly out of town, led precisely as a West Madison street car clock is loaded—passengers even hanging

THE sermons which we print this morning will be found of more than ordinary interest, one of them, doubtless, coming properly under the head of pulpit uttorances of extraordinary interest. We refer to the sermon preached last evening by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, pastor of Centenary M. E. Church, of which he now takes leave by virtue of the three-years' limitation prescribed by the Methodist system of itinerancy. This time was chosen by Dr. Thomas as a fitting one for defining his position in reference to some of the matters of belief wherein he differs more or less with the great body of the Methodist denomination, and wherein he was rated as unsound and unsatisfactory by the Rock River Conference two years ago. The three principal points of difference are in respect of the Atonement, the doctrine of Reernal Punishment, and the Inspiration of the Scriptures, and it was with these questions that Dr. Thomas chiefly dealt in his discourse last evening. He declared himself plainly and explicitly concerning these matters, and in a way that, while it leaves no doubt as to where he stands.

concerning these matters, and in a way the while it leaves no doubt as to where he stan so far as his own faith and belief are concern will hardly tend to improve his relations towar the Conference, and still leaves open for settle ment the question, What to Do with Him. The other sermon matches well with that of the distinguished Methodist Liberal, It is by Prof. Swing, and is on the subject, "A Lovable Religion."

THE ELECTION IN INDIANA TO-MOR-

To-norrow the elections for State officers and Congressmen take place in the State of Indiana and Ohio. Both of these States have been the scenes of the most active and thorough campaigning ever known in the history of our politics.

Indiana is a Democratic State, as Ohlo is Republican State, but the majorities in them of late years have been small compared with the very large votes that have been called out at the several elections. In 1873, Allen, Democrat, was elected Governor of Ohio by 817 majority, and in 1875, after a fierce contest, Hayes was elected Governor over Allen by 5,441 majority. In 1876, at the October election, the Republican majority was only 6.636, and in November Hayes for President only had 7,516 majority. In 1877, Bishop, Democrat, was elected Governor by 22,520 ma jority for special and peculiar reasons; and in 1879, Foster, Republican, after an animated contest with Ewing, was elected Governor by 17,129 majority.

In Indiana the Democrats have been mor uniformly successful than the Republicans have been in Ohlo. In 1870 the Democrats elected their State ticket by 2.558 majority In 1873 the Democrats elected their Governor at the October election by 1,148; but in November, Horace Greeley being the Liberal candidate, the State voted for Grant for President. At the October election in 1874 the Democratic majority was 17,250; at the October election in 1876 the Democrats had a majority of 5,139; and at the November ion in 1876 Tilde. had 5,515 majority At the October election in 1878 the Demo cratic majority was 14,113.

It will be seen from these figures of the elections for ten years that Indiana has fairly established that she is, a Democratic State by 5,000 to 14,000, and that in like manne Ohio has established her character as a Re publican State by from 6,000 to 17,000 ma

At the election to-morrow the Democrat will struggle to hold their own in Democratic Indiana, and to capture the Republican State of Ohio; while the Republican struggle will be to hold their own in Ohio and re the Democratic State of Indiana

may have a most important effect in determining the drift of public opinion in other States. If the Democrats, while holding their own in the Democratic State of Indian shall at the same time capture the Republic on State of Ohio, then they may fairly claim that public sentiment thus expressed foretells the election of Hancock. If, on the other hand, the Republicans, while retaining their ascendency in Ohio, shall elect Porter, their candidate for Governor, in the Democratic State of Indiana, then the election of Garfield three weeks hence may be accepted as a fact, needing only an official declaration of

What, however, will be the result should the Republicans carry Ohlo and the Demo-crats carry Indiana,—that is, should each had for so many years? In that event nothing will be decided save that neither party has made a gain or sustained a loss. Such an outcome of the elections on Tuesday will have the effect of intensifying the battle which is to take place in New York, and of committing to the result in that State the de-termination whether Hancock or Garfield will be elected in November.

It will be an adjournment of the battle and of the whole campaign to the State of New York, by which the general result in the Union must then be decided.

Both parties in both States have made the best fights possible. Both sides express and perhaps feel strong confidence of favorable results. It is useless to venture at this time on predictions, so the reader will have to content himself with patience and wait until he gets THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday morning and then find the whole story of victorie and defeats, losses and gains, as may be recorded at the polls to-morrow.

HANCOCK AT PETERSBURG.

There is a great deal of Democratic bosl talked and written concerning the martial deeds of the "Superb" Hancock during the War of the Rebellion, and a determined effort on the part of the Bourbons to strip other officers of the honors they achieved and elevate him to the position of the "savior of the country" for his Napoleonic skill and promptitude in critical moments. One of these arrogant claims most persistently put forth—namely: that he saved Washington and Philadelphia from capture by his prompt decision that Cemetery Ridge was the place where battle must be given to the Rebels—has already been completely exploded by the official records of that campaign, as well as by hisown dispatch to Gen. Meade announcing that "he had sent his trains back" and that "a retreat could be made from Cemetery Hill under cover of the darkness." But no Democratic paper can be coaxed or bull-dozed into publishing this letter of Hancock

to Meade.

But Gettysburg is not the only place where the "Superb" showed his inability to decide or act at critical moments. When Grant, after the terrible battles of the Wilderness, had forced Lee's army back down to Coal Harbor in front of Richmond, where the Reb-els made a stand, their position and fortifications were so strong as to necessitate other movements. It was then that he pushed his left wing further south to seize Petersburg, Hancock being given charge of the move-ment. Hancock did push on to the very edge of Petersburg, which was then unde-fended. He might have entered it the very

Richmond, was lost. The whole army was astonished. Not only officers but the pri-vates in Hancock's corps stood there and wondered why they did not go in and oc-cupy the town. They grew indignant the next day as they saw one of Lee's army corps enter, throw up earthworks, and make took Grant seven or eight months afterwards before the place could be seized and Richmond flanked. It was not until Grant had ordered Sheridan (after he had cleaned out Early in the Shenandoah Valley) to make the advance on Petersburg that it was taken, Sheridan. was a man of action. He went ahead, overlapped the Rebel wing, got in behind Petersburg, and captured it. The Rebeis flew. Sheridan followed up his op-portunity and flanked Riehmond. Grant nade his attack in front, and they both went into the city together. This was in the spring of 1865.

The "Superb" Hancock could have taken Petersburg and flanked Richmond in the fall of 1864, but he haited, hesitated, waited, when the town was wholly within his grasp; when Petersburg lay before him undefended and the private soldlers of his corps wondered why he was hesitating and halting. If the "Superb" had been a man of military sagacity and prompt decision he would have gone right into Petersburg the day he arrived in front of it, and then posted round to the rear of Richmond, and Grant attacking on the right and centre would have driven Lee out of it and ended the War then and there. Had the "Superb" been a man of decision and action, a soldier with brains as well as mere physical courage, he would have saved twenty or thirty thousand lives and hundreds of millions of money, would have shortened the War six months, and obviated the necessity of the last call for troops. Even Forney in his sycophantic life of the "Superb" can make no better excuse for this amazing halt than that Hancock did not know, what every soldier in the corps did know, that Grant wanted Petersburg taken! Grant always wanted to take Rebels and Rebel towns and positions. That was his standing policy. The same Hancockian ignorance was displayed at Gettys burg, when he did not know that a stand must be made at Cemetery Ridge. The reason that Hancock was not denounced and court-martialed for this stupendous blunder in not seizing Petersburg when it lay open and undefended before him was, that he was a dashing fighter in some episodes of that campaign, and this gallantry, manifested under the orders of superior officers, was allowed to condone a failure that cost hundreds of millions of money and thousands of lives, and unnecessarily prolonged the War half year. It showed, as Gettysburg showed, that in critical moments he was not a man of decisive action, and that all he could do was to obey the direct orders of a superior mili-

tary mind. Republicans have no desire to lessen or de preciate the honors which Hancock fairly gained in the War, or to discount his gal lantry on several occasions, but they are not willing that he shall usurp honors belonging to other officers, or strut about in this campaign as a jackdaw, wearing borrowed plumes. It is time that the Democrati ceased advancing these absurd and baseless claims that their candidate "saved the country." The facts are against them.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRENCH

ARMY.

The foreign papers, which a few weeks ago were filled with details of the annual military naneuvres of the German army, to which reference has been made in these columns are now devoting considerable space to the French reviews and maneuvres, which are

hardly less interesting. ent of the London Times says that it was done in better style than a year ago. The men were very cheerful, but quiet, and in no instance fell out without leave. A curious change has been made in halting, the signal for which is given by the Colonel blowing a whistle. The whistle is also used to move them, instead of the blare of trumpets and rattle of drums. When falted, the men quietly fixed bayonets and stacked arms without a word of command. There was an extraordinary want of uniformity about the clothing and equipment of the men. There were two kinds of knapsacks, two kinds of canteens, all kinds of boots, while some wore white gaiters, others leather gaiters, and some none at all. The same correspondent says: none at all. The same correspondent says:

In addition to the wagon containing the regimental intrenching tools, I saw in the rear of each company a packborse, led by a soldier, carrying twelve pickaxes and elighteon shovels. Besides these, in each squad—there are sixteen squads per company—there is one man who carries a small pickax, and another who carries a small short-handled shovel. Thus, without reckoning the tools carried in the wagon, which might not be able to follow the regiment over difficult ground, there are in each company at the maneuvres twenty-eight pickaxes and thirty-four shovels, not counting the pioneers' tools.

The artillery appeared to be well horsed and fairly groomed, but the wagons, harness.

and fairly groomed, but the wagons, harness, and general equipment did not seem to be in as good order as the German. The driving of the artillery was skillful. The French now employ volleys of squads or sections and less independent firing than heretofore, though in the use of artillery they are still behind the Germans in using long-range fire almost universally, unheeding the lessons of 1870, when the German artillery, regardless of losses, pushed up close to the enemy's infantry lines and did terrible damage. In another respect, however, the French have copied from the Germans-namely: that not only are the companies not mixed together, but even smaller units, squads, and sections are kept distinct, which carries the responsibility of command to the finest possible point. The drummers are rapidly being discharged, and the cuirassiers are also in process of abolition,-a point which the Times correspondent

tion,—a point which the Times correspondent criticises as follows:

All Frenchmen appear to approve of this measure, and I can well understand that the cuirassiers, constituting a small minority of the army, have had little said in their favor. I am, however, not at all certain that in an army which has so large a force of cavalry that step is judicious. No cuirass will keep out a builet fired from a rifle at a close distance, if that bullet strikes the cuirass directly. If, however, it strikes the cuirass at even a slight angle, it will grance of, and a builet striking the cuirass fully. If at all spent, will fail to penetrate it. Besides, the ouirass gives coundence to its wearer, while it impresses his opponent, especially in a charge of cavalry against cavalry. Other things being equal, cuirassiers will always overcome ordinary cavalry. I should have thought that the magnificent behavior of the cuirassiers at Heichshofen would have saved that branch of the service from abolition.

Another radical change has been made in

Another radical change has been made in oing away altegether with tents. Hereafter, whether at maneuvres or in actual war, the French soldier will bivouac or be quartered on the inhabitants. By dispensing with tents, the mobility of the army is greatly increased. Summing up his observations, the become much steadier in marching and in firing, without losing any of their elan. The infantry he sets down as rough but good, the artillery inferior to the infantry, and the cavalry worst of all, the French naturally not being good riders nor fond of the saidle, while the time of service is not long enough to give them the requisit effectiveness before roing into the ranks. In closing his last

letter he says:

The conviction at which I have arrived is though the French army continues to

Universal service was adopted in France in 1872, after the close of the war with Ger many, and it will require twenty years before the army will arrive at its full strength. At that time it will number nearly 2,500,000 fighting men. Of these, about one-half will be fully ready to take the field, every man having served a year in the ranks, while behind them will be 30,000 reserves and the territorial army, which will be in much bet-ter condition than that which encountered the Germans in 1870. Commenting upon its ffectiveness, the Pall Mall Gazette says:

effectiveness, the Pall Mail Gazette says:
As the full period during which recruits servin the active army and its reserve in beart completed since the law was passed, it is protable that at this moment France could put more than a million men in the field, and, though it soldiers of the reserve are only now beginner to pass into the territorial army; which therefore lacks the newly-trained element which the will furnish, that territorial army is organize to a considerable extent, and contains, more over, all the veterans who fought in the ware the Second Empire since the Italian campaign it is therefore by no means to be despised, especially when we remember that the manhood France fails almost instinctively into militar habits, and that the best piece of work in that war—the defense of Belfort—was performed to a great extent by raw troops.

Unquestionably the army is in better con

Unquestionably the army is in better condition than ever before, and France is a stronger military nation than at any previous time in her history; and yet it is impossible to read the letters of these correspondents, even after giving all credit for the dash and gallantry of French soldiers, without feeling the conviction that they are till far behind the German army in effective strength, and that in another encounter with the latter's mighty legions they would again

THE WORLD OF ENTERTAINMENT. The world of entertainment opens its atly. The drama is under full headway and well patronized, but the traveling entertainments, like the opera, which involve great expense, are hardly yet advanced beyond the issuing of prospectuses. The outlook indi-cates that the season will open very late, though we shall have as many troupes in the field as ever before. That early bird, Emina Abbott, has been here and gone, and now we shall have to wait until December for open and important concerts. They will then pour in here very rapidly. Following each other in quick succession will come the Strackosh Hess English opera company, the Bosto Ideal company, the Dudley Buck opera com pany, Mapleson's Italian opera, the French opera bouffe, the Ambré company, and numerous other minor companies, besides a swarm of concert organizations. The public will lose nothing by waiting, for many of the troupes which will come here are very strong, and the performances promise not only to be very good but exceptionally brilliant. The Strakosch troupe will present some of the best singers on the English stage; the Mapleson, the very flower of those on the Italian; and the Ambré, a decided novelty in hearing French singers in grand opera; while the Boston Ideal will give us the best of American singers. These, in adcert combinations, ought to satisfy any one. Our home societies, though somewhat late in the field, are not materially behind in their preparations, and will offer unusual attractions in the performance of new and impor-tant works. The close of the season will make amends for the lateness of its commencement, as it will be prolonged into the summer, closing with two great National Sängerfest, which will be attended by thousands of Germans from all parts of the country, and will be a very imposing affair, as our German citizens are determined. that Chicago shall outdo all other cities in the social and musical features of this great biennial gathering. The other will be a musical festival under the auspices of Mr. Theodore Thomas, which, it is hoped, will be the initiative of numerous others, like those given in Cincinnati. There is but one cause that can be given for the lateness of the commencement of the season, and that is, the Presidential campaign. Time was when managers thought that the excitement and bustle of a political campaign were favorable to them, arguing that people would get tired of the excitement and want some rest and diversion, but repeated losses have convinced them such is not the case. The excitement does not let up until after election. Then those who succeed will go to the opera because they feel good, and those who are unsuccessful will go because music has charms to soothe. Hence, the operatic managers will not set out upon their travels until after the election is over, when, if Garfield is elected, every one will be so happy that he will want to go to the opera, and the managers will be in clover; while, on the other hand, if Hancock is elected every man will consult his pocketbook with apprehension. The universal determination of managers not to commence work until

campaign has upon the people, and their de-termination not to attend to any other affairs until political issues are settled one way or the other-not even amusement. UNABLE in any other way to meet or answer the statements contained in the recent letter of a member of Gen. Hancock's staff regarding the extreme liability of Gen. Hancock to suffer a stroke of apoplexy, some of the Democratic journals have been reduced to the necessity of declaring the letter in question a forgery concected in the office of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. This answer will not suffice, for the assertion is not true. The letter is genuine, and THE TRIBUNE is amply prepared to verify the fact. Every word ontained in THE TRIBUNE's reproduction of the letter was contained in the letter itself; there were some things, of a private or irrelevant character, which were omitted as being of no interest to the public in general. The letter was forwarded to THE TRIBUNE with permission to use it on condition that the name of the author be withheld. It was stated that the letter was written to a gentleman in Iowa; we are now prepared to state to whom it was written and by whom sent to THE TRIBUNE. The following will show: STUART, Ia., Oct. 5, 1889.—To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune—Dean Sir: I send you not enclosed letter from a personal friend, relieving that the political portion of it at least will be of value to the country. Please have the kindness to return the letter in case you door do not make use of it. Very respectful w. A. R. MARCH.

A CIRCULAR advocating the election of

Hancock, English, and a "change" has been put forth by certain Democratic businessdates for office constitute a portion of the little list. The names of some very eminen business-men heretofore supposed to be The wholesate trade of Chicago is poorly represented. One member of a large dry-goods establishment aigus, but his partners

ses in this line in Chica everybody thinks of when the grocery trade is mentioned—are not on this list. One hard-ware merchant, and he not a member of an clothing, drug, millinery, and other trades have not a representative in the catalog. The only manufacturer is Mr. C. H. McCormick. By comparison with this small company of Democratic business-men, the Re-publican business-men of the city, numbering thousands, are an army with banners. It

would be possible with very little effort to get enough signatures of men opposed to a change of the Government or its financial policy, opposed to any fiscal experiments or tampering with the present satisfactory state of trade and commerce, to fill a page of THE TRIBUNE; and this vast list would represent, we believe, nine-tenths of the capital engaged in employing labor, in manufactures, and in active mercantile pursuits in this city.

ONE A. F. Bradley, who signs himself "A Black Republican of the Thirteenth Ward," writes a whising letter to the Democratic or-gan, the substance of which is that he was after office for himself or some other person, and, fail-ing to get it, rushes into print to announce that

ticket out of revenge. He gives this as his reason for demanding office:

There are certainly not less than 2,000 colored voters in Cook County, and the Republican vote of Cook County being never to exceed \$7,000, and often less than 40,000, you will therefore perceive. Ar. Republican Nominee, that we are actually, and rightfully, and honestiy entitled to two places on the ticket, which some one of you are wrongfully usurping.

The census returns but 5,500 negroes in Cook County, including men, women, and children, out of a population of 005,000, or considerably less than one in a hundred. The negro vote of the county is about 1,100, and if the whole Republican vote is 57,000 (which is not far from correct) there is less than one negro voter in fifty of the party. But the funny part of this colored gent's idea is, that the nominations must always be apportioned according to race and color, and not by reason of fitness or qualifica-tions. He is going to support the Democratic tions. He is going to support the Democratic ticket, he says, because the Republican Convention did not divide up their ticket by rule of race and color. But have the Democrats done so any more than the Republicans? There are a good many Italians, French, Swiss, Belgians, Canadians, Scotch, English, Bohemians, and Austrians. How many of each of these races and pationalities have the Democratic Control of these races and pationalities have the Democratic Control of these races and pationalities have the Democratic Control of these races and pationalities have the Democratic Control of these races and pationalities have the Democratic Control of these races and pationalities have the Democratic Control of these races and pationalities have the Democratic Control of the control of these races and nationalities have the Den crats put on their ticket? Let him exami their tieket and see. It is simply impossible to subdivide a ticket among a dosen nationalities and serve the general welfare. Politicians carry this sort of business now farther than is good for the public interest. Putting forward ciaims for effice based not on merit, but race, is a species of Know-Nothingism, and the less it is practiced the better for the public good.

THE discovery of the planet Neptune is view of Leverrier's calculations. The discove had been made as the result of Leverrier's the planet that then lay in the same direction from the earth as Uranus. Prof. Peirce showed, how ever, that the discovery was a remarkably fort-unate accident; because, though Leverrier had made his calculations with wonderful accuracy, his ideal planet was only one of two distinct causes by which the perturbations of Uranus could be explained. One of these Leverrier had colculated correctly, while the planet Neptune, supplying the other cause, happened to be in the same straight line from the earth as Uranus only in the year 1848. Mr. Peirce first pronounced this view in a communi-cation to the American Academy. It is related that Edward Everett, who was present at the meeting, laughed at the notion of such criticism upon the distinguished French astronomer, and apon the distinguished French astronomer, and asked to have the communication kept a secret, that the Association might not be brought into ridicule. The calculations were published, how-ever, and after meeting much criticism were ac-

THE new Postmaster-General of England, Mr. Fawcett, has taken a step which is causing much bitter discussion in English social circles and bringing down the wrath of all Tories on his head. The cause of the fuss is thus stated:

The latest step in Civil-Service reform in England has had some curious features about it. It seems that the female clerkships in the Post-Office Department have been 'reserved hitherto for "Indies of good position"—that is, for the daughters of army officers, professional men, clergymen, and of younger sons of county families—whom circumstances have compelled to earn their bread. Mr. Fawcett has brought this regime to an end by throwing these clerkships open to the competition of all women who can bring certificates of proficiency from any female college or from the University local examiners. The change has raised a great outery among the Tories, some of whom are disposed to look on it as another assault of the Radicals on the Constitution, and it has also called out some very odd writing on that side in the newspapers in defense of the theory that well-born women, when forced to earn their living, ought to be shielded in some manner from having to struggle against the kind of women who act as shop-girls and do commercial work. Much of this writing would thirty or forty years ago in England have been accepted as a statement of mere truisms; now it excites great ridioule.

No one who reads the Nation will accuse it of any favoritism respecting the Republican party. That fact gives force to the following extract from its columns:

extract from its columns:

We presume that there is little question that the weakness of the stock market, in the face of the large railroad earnings and the activity of business in sinest every branch of industry, is due, in some degree, to the great increase of uncertainty as to the result of the Presidenthal election caused by the Maine election. There is nothing the business world likes so much and finds so valuable as certainty with regard to the future: there is hardly any state of the law, as long as property is secure, to which trade cannot adapt itself, and under which active and intelligent men cannot make money, if they are only sure that it will not be suddenly altered. Whatever be the defects of the present financial legislation of the country. It is undenlable that a great prosperity exists under it, and it is likely to continue for a few years, if no sudden or violent change be made in it. The business of the country hus, in other words, adapted itself to the situation created for it by Republican legislation; and the Republican party has, in the present canvass, the great advantage of being able to promise that, if it remains in power, this situation will last.

Lawoux insertibed the situation in 1880 in after the election shows the deep hold the

Lincoln described the situation in 1880 in a controversy with ex-Gov. Bradford, a pre-tended Uniosist of Maryland in 1883, who is an ardent Handek man, like all old Copperheads and Rebels. Our great President used these

and kebels. Our great President used these words:

Your suggestion that nearly all the candidates are loyal I do not think quite meets the case. In this struggle for the Nation's life I cannot so condeatly rely on those whose election may have depended upon disloyal votes. Such men, when elected, say prove true, but such votes are given them in the expectation that they will prove false.

false.

Is this not very much the situation to-day? Hancock depends for his election chiefly on disloyal votes. He will receive a most insignificant vote from sees the ever were National Unionists. And, as Timooin said, such men, when elected, may parhaps prove true, but the votes given them are in the expectation that they will prove false. MR. WILLIAM FLEMING, Democratic State Treasurer, and candidate for redicction in In-liana, wrote to a friend in Fort Wayne as foi-

lows:

It is reported that I will run behin d my ticket more than 1.000. If this is he fact I had better get off the ticket. The sampaign will be expensive, and then to be beaven would ruin me. me.
This is equivalent to a confession that Mr. This is equivalent to a confession that Mr. Fleming thinks the Democratic State ticket will not receive more than 1,000 majority. Re says, in effect, that if he runs 1,000 behind the ticket he will be defeated, and this means that the general ticket, in his opinion, will not receive more than 1,000 majority. The Indianapolish terms are contributed in the property of this. "In our complete the second this contribute in the contribute of the

Journal remarks on this: "In our opinion, it will be defeated from 6,000 to 10,000. By the way, if Mr. Fleming desires to see the original

Democratic victory usual in that State, then the Democrats may count on the Solid South Lo and Indiana 15, total 153 Electoral votes, requiras 2 other Ricctoral votes to elect Hancock. Vithout the vote of New York these will be apossible. So the reader will see that in the

the general contest for President becomes dependent for its final decision on the vote of the State of New York in November. We concede that a Republican victory to-morrow in Ohio will not indicate anything beyond the fact that the Republicans have retained and carried a Republican State, unless their majority is increased. So, if the Democrats carry Indiana by no more than their majority in 1878, it will mean nothing more than that the Democrats have been able to retain a Democratic State,—have not lost it. If, however, Ohio shall go Democratic, or Indians go Republican, then the election will have a significance and an effect widespread and far-reaching.

The shipping convention at Boston witnessed a remarkable change of front on the part of some extreme Protectionists. The hopelesness of attempting to reistablish the merchant marine under the present Navigation laws was generally admitted. The subsidy-hunters, however, insisted upon Government bounty as a necessary auxiliary to a system of free trade in ships. It will be some time after the repeal of the Navigation laws, however, before the need of Government aid can be brought home to the people. The marine will then speedily be in a flourishing condition, and it will be more difficult the avent and the second state of the marine will then speedily be in a flourishing condition, and it will be more difficult that are a transfer or the second state of the flourishing condition, and it will be more dif-ficult than ever to get appropriations from the Treasury to support private enterprises.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 9 .- William H. Barnum ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—William H. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, held a conference with prominent politicians, visited the fair, and left to-night for Indianapolia. He would not be interviewed on political subjects.—Press disputch.

How many "seasoned sleepers" for his steal railroad did he purchase in St. Louis? He may discover that his St. Louis ties are not "seasoned" enough to vote in Indiana to-morrow.

The closest possible figuring has been done on the Indiana election. Every resident of the State temporarily absent but entitled to vote has been brought home. The Indiana students at Ann Arbor, twenty-six in number, left for home Saturday, and some college boys have re-turned home from the East. The population of Indiana on election-day will be many thousand in excess of that shown by the census.

"329" is the number of mortgages that propriating property which they had in many cases nearly, and in all more than half, paid for He depends on the votes of mechanics to place him where he can succeed Hancock in the Pres-idency after the latter has a stroke of apoplexy.

THE Globe Democrat, speaking of the letter written by a friend of Gen. Hancock's, and republished from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, predicting the early death of the General in the event of his election, says: "We have predicted the same thing very often, but not in the way uggested by the writer of this letter. The Solid bouth will put strychnine in Hancock's tea."

THE Rev. Stopford Brooke has seceder from the Church of England and become a Uni-tarian. It is stated that the majority of his congregation, including the Judge Advocate General, will follow him; but this is doubted. For a long time Mr. Brooke has been recognized as one of the most eloquent and thoughtful p

Being down on "nigger domination," Mr Hancock must be pleased to reflect that this rank heresy has been thoroughly rooted out in the South. The nigger there at the present day 'dominates" nothing but hoecake and hog, and

To-morrow will settle the point whether Hancock and English will remain on the Demo Confed ticket to Nov. 2. If Ohio and Indian both go Republican, the "Superb" will conclude to go out of politics and remain in the regular A GREAT deal of Democratic money in In-

A GREAT deal of Democratic money in In-diana and Obio is going to dead-beats who have always voted the Democratic ticket, but now represent themselves as Republicans so that their alleged "convictions" may be removed. In Indianapolis 329 is found to be exactly

the number of mechanics', widows', and laborers' homestands that Bill. English gobiled by means of forcelosing mortgages during the hard times on money loaned on usurious rates of interest. THE Truth, a New York newspaper, publishes a portrait of a mock auctioneer swindler, and the personal resemblance to Bill English is so remarkable that it would justify the great

THE Cincinnati Commercial refuses to be seared by the spectre of a third term which Mr. Dana raises up. The Cincinnati editor remem-bers that Mr. Garfield has not promised to con-

Mr. HANCOCK says: "I am opposed to nigger domination." He also says: "A free and fair ballot and a fair count is the priceless heri-tage of free men." Which principle does he be-

BEN BUTLER says that he joined the Demo cratic party to protect the negroes, but Hancock declares that he is opposed to "nigger domina-tion," even when the blacks are in a majority. THE Cincinnati Commercial facetiously

observes: "Dr. Fowler would have been an or-nament of the press if he had not squandered the days of his youth in the study of theology." No MAN can vote for Hancock without voting for English, and no man can vote for English without voting for the meanest man in the

THE rush of Democratic repeaters to Indiana shows alarm along the frontiers of the Confederacy.

Ir is no disgrace to lose a steady Democratic State, but it is high honor to gain one. PERSONALS.

"Professor"—Sic transit has nothing to do with an ambulance. You lose the bet. Green apples are 20 cents a bushel. The price of pain-killer can be learned at any drug-store. New York is preparing for an unusually

Bernhardt had better hire Aleck Stephens to stay away from New York if she wants her engagement to be a genuine success. "What is the best way to pickle onlons?"

asks a lady reader. Get out on a desert island, and do not come home until six months after the onions are pickled. During his recent visit to Hamilton, the Marquis of Lorne was treated to a afteen-min-ute address in ancient Gaelic. He is now pre-pared for a visit from his mother-in-law.

Senator Cameron will have an elevator in his new house at Washington. Civilization ac-complishes wonders. It is only a few years since a man would be carefully propped against the front door and the bell rung by sympathizing The Boston Advertiser gives a lot of in-

structions for preserving autumn leaves, but they are wholly useless. Just leave it to the boys to rake up the autumn leaves and carry them out of the yard, and in the spring you will have every one of them on hand. There was a young man of La Porte Whose lens were exceedingly short; So he said, "I will bet

The first cent I can get That I walk to the Rio del Norte."

A New York paper, speaking of incultured wives, says: "They cannot enjoy intelligently a good picture or a good novel. They love the frothlest literature and music, and know no more of the stirring events of the world than a spinocephalus knows of the data of ethics." This brutal and uncalled-for attack on the cynocephalus is another evidence of the hardening influences of a great political contest.

Your road through life may be thorny

Your road through life may be thorny,
Your bed not of roses or down;
Remember what Shakspeare has written
Of those on whose head lies a crown;
It is hard to toll late and early—
To delve or to wearily stitch;
Do your best to improve your condition—
But—don't huggy top fast to he ries!

RELIGIOUS

Thomas Preaches His Farewell Sermon in Centenary Church.

The Long · Expected Annua ment of His Views and Beliefa

believed, but I coum what seemed to be the popular feel what seemed to be the popular feel citeriest.] I simply remarked to citeriest.] I simply remarked to citeriest. I simply remarked to citeriest. I seem and nobody should ever know through as faster when the matter went on in this way. It he matter went on in this way. It he mitutes. It stated that, while the mitutes. It stated that, while the mitutes. It stated that, while the mitutes in the mitutes.

have been ramors as to—I cannot give been ramors as to—I cannot give ight, they requested me to be more greatements in the future, and i he dightest objections to that. A sutfered saying that, whereas those one abroad, and the peace of the contraction of the contraction.

ar statements to a signate and the peace of the Control of the Methodist Church but injurion relical Christianity.—very broad a you will see.—therefore, resolved, the quired to give unequivocal satisfactory. It is a surface that such teachings would as I could control them, be repeated to their request, or withdrithe Methodist ministry. I did not the Methodist ministry. I did not the Methodist ministry. I did not the Methodist ministry. I did not en. [A murmur, and faint the Methodist ministry. I did not en. [A murmur, and faint the Methodist ministry. I did not en. [A murmur, and faint the matter went on. [Appers were written, drawn up hones, and sont up to me to sign, but I them, and I would not sign them. It suggested that I prepare a paper, hour of 12 o'clock I sat down, and in the wrote out a candid, open, hones of my views on religious matters, es the point where I thought there was ty of difference. I had been pulled, and picked until I was sick in body a spirit, and I wanted to know whether thodes enough to stand in a Method and I did not want to play longer. I fill had tried—so I practically drew it charges against myself and put if it of the Conference. They took a day at over that, and had me before the tee, and two of the Committee though requires time their closing action, repeatement their previous action, within requesting me to give those as withdraw, including my written state the closing in substance by say withstanding it contained many thu the appearance of heresy, "—I coverbally, but I will give the subspowithstanding my ministry had besite that I had given assurances that

of peace and charts, and present, a passed.

Now, insofar as any piedge that that Conference is concerned, the made was in writing, and in that their right to examine it, though I the way they did it, and I though I fessioned and irregular. I confesse to look over the doctrines of and try to keep them as they could, and I stated in that as there seemed to be a widespeared to the could, and I stated in the could, I would try to so express me future as not to be misunderstood, my work as a friturial Christian min I could. I have kept that pledge I could. Of course I stated to that that I believed myself in essential as and it in the written report—with the of the Church, and that as an honor would not think of staying in the Church and the tas an honor would not think of staying in the Church, and that as an honor would not think of staying in the Church, and that as an honor would not think to staying in the Church, and that as an honor would not think to staying in the Church, and that as an honor would not think to staying in the Church and the same and I as the country and I as know that if there was any me at ali it is housety; and I as know that if there was any me at ali it is housety; and I as know that if there was any me at ali it have to say what I long as I tangth. I belong, my finesser in the strictest integrity. I do not be

out of one cent; and it I should exponent anywhere, especially is should expoet the spirits of it mether to come back and smite in You received me kindly and hat well could for me, and the great; best so near me that I could feel of life. But you cannot well position more difficult or critical in than having such censures as and then send him to take chan having such censures as and then send him to take chan having a great city. It

and punish him for sin, and exe of a braken haw upon a man broken it, in order that these who could be pardoned. To me such disturbs, unsettles, and under root-ideas of justice and moral do not believe it. [Faint appla hand-clappings.] Now, a goo people seek to believe it ity of them,—in what I camental theory, and I read if you will simply leave this penal idea that Christ was I cept it if you leave that out. I great moral government over leve He came forth in Jesus might further the ends of that

Ive in it, and by it, and die in as confident to-nisht that in its it will be the theology of the was I am that I stand before you are it will be the theology of the was I am that I stand before you ing; it gathers up and saves the great law of the vicarious ing forth and seeking to save very centre of character, and stands in reverence and in all he wanderer is taken buck hearts it. The whole moral power the atonement is to make mean to fill the heart with and sweetness, to fill it and to fill it with suffering for believing this, I do not disfelle

Declines to Indores the Orthodox Hell and In Flames.

And on Other Points Differs Me terially from the Method. ist Doctrine.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on a Lovable Religion-Other Serva ices Yesterday.

DR. THOMAS.

DR. THOMAS.

HIS LAST SERMION AT CENTERARY—IN BILLIOUS BELLIEF DEVINED.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, who has for three yes been pastor at Centenary M. E. Church, clearly the configuration of the configurat chairs, and even the space within the rul packed with ladies. The Rev. Drs. Mills Stone, the Rev. Mr. Nate, and Mr. C. B. (were with Dr. fhomas on the platform.
sermon, which is given below in full a
spoke it. is a clear, precise, and unequive
statement of his position on the three pe
concerning which he has been at odds with and the inspiration of the Scriptures. Man his statements, as will be seen, were rewith murmurs of assent or faint hem agreement, which afterwards deepened hearty and general applause. Just from the universality of these constructions, there is no questhat his Methodist hearers can state the doctrine of a material heli-The challenge has now been made to the The challenge has now been made to the ference, which meets Tuesday, and it ren to be seen in what spirit it will be received.

The Doctor spoke at times with great earn ness and impressiveness, his voice rising swelling with the importance of the theme, was listened to with an attention which speakers, laymen or clergymen, can hope He took as his text;

"Out of the abundance of the mouth the speakers, laymen they works thou shall be it would be speaked, for by thy words thou shall be it. He took as his text;

"Out of the abundance of the mouth the bespeaketh, for by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned.—Matt., xii., 34, 37.

The inner life manifests itself in many way it transfigures the countenance. It comes or in lines of refinement, or fenderness, or slocers and goodness, or in lines of coarseness, a cruelty, and falseness, that come at last to me upon the face and mark it as good or bad. The processions of the soul may he seen in the sellier. upon the face and mark it as good or hed. It passions of the soul may be seen in the palier thush of the cheek, in the liues and shadow of the eye, or in the laughter or tears. Our a vior in His teachings very often spoke of the heart, the inner life, and its outer manifest tions. It seems to me that in text before us He had in mad a thought that the heart is like a fountain, and a pourings forth are found in speech, in worthat express and embody inward principles as thoughts, and making language thus the outer manifestation of the life within. He says the our words shall be justified or condemned Taking this thought that out of the shundance sion to some of the thoughts and feelings that have long struggled in my own breast, and that have been a part of your thoughts since I am with you and have filled no inconsiderable place in the minds of the public.

The first thought that must come to each one of us here at this time is that with this evening service my public. pastor must cense. The full three years in all sweet in the law of the law of the chart in all weet in the law of the chart is a law of the chart is for us to accept it and to obey it. Personally, however, I must be permitted to say that I say that is for us to accept it and to obey it. Personally, however, I must be permitted to say that I say the control of the pastorate stands in the way of our bed work and success as a deromination, especially in the large cilities, where families of the bettered to be the control relations with those who say that it is a control relation with those who say that it is a control relation with those who say the large their children, shall marry them, as shall stand by their graves. It has senged the control that this arbitrary limitation and seared things in the life of the young, and us is their natural and proper relation to their religious teachers. It provents the growth of affection, and when the bear has thus been shocked a few times it is apt to lear affection, and when the bear has thus been shocked a few times it is apt to lear the should ask no better church or a stronge church than ought to be grown from any root. Sunday-school in twenty years.

It has secured to me also that this arbitrary law has the effect practically of than the northern law of the control of the contro

dows. It was a kind of fatherly, information which there was nothing very definit anyself, or my character, or my testings, rumor. My published sermons had been because before the world for years, yet not one brought forward. They did vote on strong in preached before the Conference stood up and condemned it in this light, that loyal Methodist preacher could preach there was this singular thing happened night I preached the sermon—a speaker of experience soon knows whether he has the pathy of the audience—I and not ast down the conclusion of the sermon until one of experience soon knows pathy of the audience-the conclusion of the

ELIGIOUS.

mas Preaches His ell Sermon in Cennary Church.

g-Expected Announce of His Views and Beliefs.

lines to Indorse the odox Hell and Its Flames,

other Points Differs Ma-ly from the Methodist Doctrine.

ing's Sermon on a Lov-Religion-Other Services Yesterday.

DR. THOMAS. MON AT CENTENARY—RIS RELAD

reme time at east, stand before this relation. It is not for an now his law. As a law of the Church, it deep it and to obey it. Personally, that the permitted to say that I save to the this arbitrary limitation of stands in the way of our positions, where families of the better class led and want something settled in all relations with those who shall it rehildren, shall marry them, and by their graves. It has seemed to this arbitrary limitation and cen interferes with one of the most sin the life of the young, and instrain and proper relation to their rehers. It prevents the growth of dwhen the heart has thus been few times it is apt to lose cellings, and with the loss of to besome indifferent and to put led the heart has thus been few times it is apt to lose cellings, and with the loss of to besome indifferent and to put led the heart has thus been few times it is apt to lose cellings, and with the loss of to be grown from any grood of in twenty years. The tone loved. I make the proper that the proper relation to their relation to their set of the many of the hands of the led to the grown from any grood of in twenty years. The to differ the many of the lating the proper to the hands of the led the lating the led to the lating the led to the lating the led the lating the led to the lating the latin

called with reference to the sermon, he got right up sot three feet from me, and right up sot three feet from me, and right up sot three feet from me, and right up to me and said, "Now, Brother be came to what I said to you may homes! what I said to you may now must have seen my vote." I told him I me you must have seen my vote." I told him I me who me what he said and I saw him stand remembered what he said and I saw him stand remembered what he said and I saw him stand remembered by the popular feeling." [Exwhat seemed to be the popular feeling." [Exwhat seemed to be the popular feeling." [Exwhat seemed I is simply remarked to him that I cliement.] I simply remarked to him that I cliement. I simply remarked to him that I cliement. The matter vent on in this way. They passed a pleasant little rosolution drawn up by Dr. Hitcheck. Though not signed by any one as it appears in the minutes. It stated that, whereas, there is to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to what I had said, not always being exactly as to the feet and the feet of the peace of the Church was situated and the peace of the Church was situated to give unequivosal sailsfaction or assurance hat would not sign the peace and had would not sign the said was a possibility of difference. I

of pence and concerned, and that was passed.

Now, insofar as any pledge that I made to that Conference is concerned, that pledge I made was in writing, and in that I confessed their right to examine it, though I didn't like the way they did it, and I thought it was new-restoned and irregular. I confessed their duty to look over the doctrines of the church and try to keep them as pure as they could, and I stated in conclusion that as there seemed to be a widesproad misunderstanding as to what I really did believe and teach, I would try to so express myself in the fattre as not to be misunderstood, and try to do my work as a fattiful Christian minister as best I could. I have kept that pledge as well as I could. Of course I stated to that Committee that I believed myself in essential accord—and I said tin the written report—with the doctrines of the Church, and that as an honorable man I would not think of staying in the Church, with the view of creating a dissension. And I suppose they all knew that if there was anything about me at all it is honesty; and I suppose they knew, and everybody knows, that if I tried to preach at all I have to say what I think, and that I would keep on asying what I thought as long as I taught. I belong, my friends, to an honest family. [Approval.] We were raised to the strictest integrity. I do not believe one of my brothers or sisters ever told a willful false-hood, or cheated a living being intentionally one of one cent; and if I should dissemble or be desonced anywhere, especially in the pulpit, I sould expect the spirits of my father and mather to come back and smite me.

You received me kindly and have done all you weil could for me, and the great public heart has beat so near me that I could feel its pulsations of life. But you cannot well conceive of a large congregation in a great city. It would be a good deal like a physician trying to practice medicine as shool-teacher to teach after the Boards of Medicine and Education here should publicly pass a resolution that they wer

decident in the paie of a broad orthodoxy—aliving, progressive orthodoxy. Feeling that, I felt it was my duty to stand, at least for a while, as they had put me on the defensive, and await their further action.

And now what is the substance of all my doubting? I have to stand, at least for a while, as they had put me on the defensive, and await their further action.

And now what is the substance of all my doubting presenter and the disturber of men's faiths. What have I doubted Heave I ever doubted the existence of God? Never. Have I ever doubted the Dvinity of Christ or the immortality of the soul? Never. Have I ever doubted the Dvinity of Christ or the immortality of the soul? Never. Have I ever doubted the Dvinity of Christ or the immortality of the soul? Never. Have I ever exist a doubt in any possible sense upon what may be cuited the Spiritual doctrines of what have not read one in ten of the most of the Spirit, the doctrine of pardon and reponention, the doctrine of holiness of heart and life? Never. You may read the handred termons that I have had published—I have not read one in ten of them since they were in prime—and you will not find a syliable considerable of the spiritual doctrine of the single considerable of the spiritual doctrines of the single considerable of the spiritual doctrines and spiritual doctrines themes doctrines and spiritual doctrines and spiritual doctrines the spiritual doctrines and s

THE OFFICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1886.

The second secon

OTHER SERVICES,
DR. SWEENEY'S TARRWELL.

The Rev. George W. Sweeney, paster of the
First Christian Church, corner of Twenty-fifth
street and Indiana avenue, presched his farewell sermon yesterday, after a two years' pasturate. In saying farewell, he felt that he had
received all the support and encouragement
which he could have expected during his connection with the church, but that his usefulness
could be better secured by seeking other fields
of labor. In leaving his congregation he commended them to God, and to the Word of Grace
which was able to build them up and give them
an inheritance among all those which
were sanctified. He elucidated upon what
were Christians, and the duty which
hey owed and the war which they had fto
wage. They were the children of a common
Father, of a common humanity, and redeemed
by the Kreat, common sacrifice. They might
in Heaven. The family of God was founded on
the great principle of love. They were founded
on the wide, bright, and beaufful principle of
love. The Uross was the object of their supreme devotion. God's children of all nations
were gatherine around it. They loved God because He had loved them, and they were commanded to love one another. He closed by
the great principle of love. They were founded
on the wide, bright, and beaufful principle of
love. The Uross was the object of their supreme devotion. God's children of all nations
were gatherine around it. They loved God because He had loved them, and they were commanded to love one another. He closed by
bidding the congregation and opted a
affecting farewell. After the conclusion
of the services the congregation adopted a
and affecting farewell. After the conclusion
of the services of lectures to be delivered waver Sindel's attend him wherever God
might send him.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "Son

Total Rev. Mr.

Sunday Lectures to be delivered waver Sindel's action to the Constant Sonuer.

To Entrological Son Antonio Road
of 4 per cent thereof.

They do the best and th

might send him.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

The first of the series of lectures to be delivered every Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was given in Farwell Hall yesterday by the Rov. F. A. Noble, of Union Park Congregation, upon the subject of "Integrity." Music was furnished by Prof. Coffin and the choir of the First Congregational Church.

Dr. Noble will deliver five lectures successively, and will be followed by Dr. R. M. Hatfleid, the Rev. Herrick Johnson, Bishop Cheney, and others.

JUDGE JOEL TIPFANY

JUPGE JOEL TIPPANY
delivered a lecture yesterday at the Grand
Opera-House on the subject, "What Must Ingersoil Do to Be Saved?" Unfortunately there
was only a handful of people in the house, and
the vast space seemed to dampen the Judge's
ardor, for he cut short what was evidently a
powerful philippie against the great and irreverent Bob.

ELSEWHERE.

BAPTIST CONVENTION AT DECATUR. TIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 10.—On Thursday, Oct. 14,
the Illinois Baptist Pastoral Union and the Baptist General Association of Illinois will meet in
Decatur, and remain in session until Monday,
Oct. 18. Not less than 300 Baptist ministers will
be in attendance. The annual sermon will be
delivered by E. B. Huibert, D. D., and much important business will be transacted.

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WEST-The following is a synopsis of the annual re-

200.00, of which \$13,486.36 was in cash collections made by conductors, showing a gain of over 100 per cent, and also a gain of about 20 per cent in local ticket sales.

The gain in cash collections of over 100 per cent is the increase in collections by conductors on trains since the Board was changed in September, 1879.

The \$77,286.21 received on through passenger business shows that the road is advantageously located, as this business has come to us, notwithstanding our inability to form any arrangement with either Eastern or Western connections which would facilitate our working through business to advantage. Notine the express nor mail business shows any consider-

ago it was hinted in this paper that the appoir ment of D. W. Culdwell as General Manager the Vandalia Line was a strong indication if this road the Terre Haute & Indianapolis

THE WEATHER.

meter.
For the Upper Mississippi and Dower Missour Valleys, colder, partly cloudy weather, with ight rains, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Maximum, 78; minimum, 68. GENERAL OBSERVATIONA.								
CHICAGO, Oct. 10-10; 18 p. m.								
Stations.	2:18	Ther. 10: 18 p. m.	Wind	R	IFE			
Albany		81	S. B., 19	Sec	Clear			
Lipena		GZ .	S., frest.		· Fatr.			
sreckinridge			N. W., fre 8. E., gen	Silve	CT dy			
unaio		988	S. E. Hen	55 500	CTBas			
beyenne		1000	S. E., gen N., brisk .	1 W	10107			
hiengo		63	No. I PROGRES	of white the best of the	. Charge			
neinnatt		67	Ca/m	AND DOG	Clear			
eveland		61	S. K., Tree!	1975	Clear			
avenport		9	S. fresh.	****	Clear			
enver		23	Calm. S. E., fresh. N., fresh. N., gentis	ere .M	LLan			
es Moines		56	N., genths.		Ci dy.			
etroit		100 04 660 6	On MERITING or	. 600 200.00				
odge City		35.53	N., brisk	2010	CI dy.			
duque	1000000	43	W., fresh.		222.42			
ie		6	S Crowb	555 at 55	21.00			
canaba		200	S., fresh.	222	patricula			
rt Gibson			N. H. GOBG	The Street of	A TRANSPORT			
and Haven		68	S. E., brisa S., gentle.	Sec. 3000	Clear.			
innapolis		60	S., gentle		Puir.			
kuk		68 1	S., fresh S., gende N. W., fresh		Clear.			
Crosse		65	S., gentle	25	Crdy.			
avenworth	78	on I	N. W., Irens	De Janes	Fair			
uisville	70	10 1	N. W., freed Castro		Clear.			
dison,		65	S. W., MARIE		Fair.			
irquette		24 1	E., fresh	***	2000000			
waukee		201	fromb.	C	Fair.			
shville	100	त	. frosh		(Near			
w Orleans	70	78 12	N. IS., Truesh		A. P. Cher.			
rth Platte	47	39 1	N., brisk N. W., fres I. E., light.		Ul'dr.			
naha	200	48 2	N. W. fres	h .72	H. rate			
weigo	- OI	55 8	L. E., light.		Clear.			
che	40	St 12	N. Iresh	ecoliens!	FRII.			
tsburg	78	50 4	inim		Crdy.			
rt Huron	77	62 8 54 8	fresh	*** ****	Cloar.			
chester	68	61 3	W., fresh	25.65	Chase.			
Lake City.	20	300 6	'a lyo	***	Pole !			
dusky	40	2 3	alm	200	Clear.			
Francisco	65	107 12	W. licht		Clear.			
ereport	78	67 1	W., light		Cleur.			
ringsield	78	67 8	., fresh		Pair.			
Louis	77	60 15	fresh W. pint		rdy.			
Paul	60	52 2	W. W. mint	0	Clidy			



BUSINESS CARDS. Forty Year First Mortgage SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern Railway Company.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. Co.

Which owns nearly all its Capital Stock, and Guarantees the Principal and Interest FOR SALE AT PAR AND INTEREST. right being reserved to advance the price wit

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 26 Nassau-st., New York.

Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. Sinking Fund 6s of 1879 At 105 and interest. irst-class Railroad Bonds for sale by

DAY & FIELD......130 La Salle-st Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R.Co. 6 per cent General Mortgage Bonds.

rincipal and interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin For sale, 96 and interest. DAY & FIELD 130 LaSalle-st.

MINING CARDS. Valuable Mining Property

in New Mexico FOR SALE.

vestigate the THOR MIND in San Simon Mining District, Grant County, New Maxico.

The property is situated justleast of the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico, in the Railrond Pass of the Peioncillo Mountains, half a mile from the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and within two miles of a station just established.

The Mine has been opened to a depth of fifty feet, and development is still progressing. The lode is well seffined, and on the surface can be traced by the continuous croppings for over a mile. The ore will yield in quantity silver from Kilt to Edu per ton.

The undersigned will be at the con an and after Oct. Io. For particulars addit Ney mail.

San Simon (S. P. R. R.), Pima Ca., Arizona.

Or P. O. Box 2.078, San Francisco, Cal.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

count of her desertion.

Elizabeth Ann Davis also asked for a divorce from George W. Westley for the same cause.

A bill was filed Friday, but suppressed for service, by Melvina Harris against Gilbert Harris, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultors.

ma A. Holden from Thomas K. Holden on the und of crucity. The bill was filed Sept. 20, suppressed for service so effectually that it but suppressed for service so effectually that it has not even appeared on the general index. They were married in September, 1872, and while they were on their marriage tour in Europe he began abusing her. This continued steadily from time to time, he being also in the habit of getting drunk, and kicking, and choking her until December, 1879, when he shot at her and tried to kill her, and she was obliged to leave him. The complainant and her mother were the only witnesses called to prove her case, and the testimony only takes up six or eight pages of legal cap. It is remarkable for the casy way in whicher attorney put the questions so that the witnesses, as a general thing, were only obliged to answer "yes" or "no," though, according to some old-fashioned authorities on evidence, his mode of examination would be objected to as decidedly leading.

PARK ASSESSMENTS. nongst the opinions filed in the Supreme t of Illinois during September was one in case of John H. Durham vs. The People ex rel. McCrea, the leading points of which are as

June 16, 1871, to enable the corporate authorities of two or more towns for park purposes to issue bonds, and to make special assessments for their payment, is not in violation of the present Constitution, but is in conformity with Sec. 9, Airt. 8, of that instrument.

2. The people of the three Towns of South Chicago, Ryde Park, and Lake, by voting for the aloption of the act creating the South Park Commissioners, made the Commissioners corporate authorities for such towns, and empowered them to assess the requisit tax upon the property in the towns.

ITEMS.

Judge Tuley will hear a motion this morning to assess the damages for the issuance of the temporary injunction in the case of the Lake

STATE COURTS.

John L. Barnum and Ralph Arther began a suit Saturday against Charles S. Munson, claiming \$2,500.

ing \$2,500.

Sarah A. MacGreal commenced a suit in trespass to recover \$2,000 damages of Frank F. Cole, Kate E. Gilbert, P. J. Meaney, John Murphy, William Moorhouse, and John C. Magee.

Maria Benz began a suit for \$5,000 damages against the City of Chicago.

Emanuel Hartman commenced a suit in debt for \$3,000 against Benjamin Freidberg.

Henry Mucher sued Louis Nessel and Fred Ellis for \$1,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMÍOND—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his chancery calendar. No. 433. Chew vs. Hyman. on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—8, United States Fire-Insurance Company v. Travelers' insurance Company; 9, Gormley v. Uthe; 10, Bennett v. Walker; 11, Schraum v. O'Connor; and 12, Wright v. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. No case on trial

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call 251 to 300, in-

JUNGE SMITH-Preliminary call 251 to 300. in-plusive. Trial call 2,910, 2,916, 2,918, 2,926, 1,928, 2,934, 2,940. No. 2,896, Lacey v. Good-willio, on trial.

JUDGE JANKSON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—47, 62, 63, 68, 70, and 75¼ to 85, Inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—574, 458, and 467 to 485, inclusive, Except 470, 475, 480, 482, and 484. No. 466, Burgess v. Jenkins, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 122, 255, 328, 330, 344, and 370. No. 122 is the Friedberg case.

SURVEYORS ATTACKED.

OLYMPIA, Oct. 9.—The following telegram was received at the Surveyor-General's office from Dudley Henry, Deputy United States Surveyor:

"The Indians have stopped the survey on the Skagit, River. They threaten to kill the whole party. Evarts and Baker were attacked yesterday, and in self-defense shot two Indians. The upper settlements are in danger. We cannot work unless protected by the Government." A. B. Cowles, Chief Clerk, telegraphed to Vancouver to Gen. Howard, and received a reply saying the surveyors should be protected, but that the killing of the Indians would make it more difficult.

COMPLIMENTARY.

COMPLIMENTARY.

New York, Oct. 9.—A number of New York's most prominent citizens united in an invitation to Cyrus W. Field to a dinner previous to his departure for a tour around the world. Among the signers are: William M. Evarts. Peter Cooper, Mayor Cooper, Jackson S. Schultz, Levi P. Morton, S. F. Appleton, Charles Lanier, Col. E. Sanford, Abram S. Hewitt, Horace B. Claffin, David Dows, Salem H. Wales, Sinciair Tousey, and Henry Hilton. Mr. Field accepts the invitation, with the request that the occasion be of the most informal and familiar character.

About a year ago I was under a physician's eatment, and paid a doctor's bill of \$20 ithout experiencing any benefit. One bote of Hamourg Drops did me 'more good an all the "doctoring." Since then, if I sel unwell at any time, I use the Hamburg rops, and become all right again. Chas.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of the Financial Situation at Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Active-Provisions Irregularly Stronger-Hogs Firm.

Wheat and Corn Buoyant Owing to European Lows-Other Grain Stronger in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

There was a notable improvement in the demand for loans last week in Chicago. It was not heavy enough to make the market active, but it was sufficient to give a more healthy tone to this financial centre, where discounts, contrary to usual experience, have been lighter than in the Eastern money centres. There is room for a demand for money, as the recent bank statements of the Chicago banks proved. Our ten National banks, with deposits and capital of \$51,500,000, have only \$23,778,982 of loans. They have on hand \$24,475,959 of cash, beside several millions of bonds. A demand for eside several millions of bonds. A demand for coney can be met with equanimity under such

conditions.

The currency shipments to the country were only moderate. New York exchange ruled all the week at 80@75c per \$1,000 discount. Rates for loans were 4@5 per cent on call and 6@7 per cent on time. Local securities were in good de-

cent on time. Local securities were in good de-mand, and Governments were rather week.

The Wall Street Daily News is sareastic as to Sutro. It says that Commodore Vanderbilt has been a large buyer of Sutro. He thinks of hir-ing Commander Gorringe to bring the tunnel to New York in the Dessong and stand it up in Central Park alongside of the obelisk. It is also rumored that the Department of Public Works has a scheme on foot to bring the tunnel to New York and utilize it for a sewer. The Association of the Patrons of Industry also propose to split of the Patrons of Industry also propose to split up the tunnel into post-holes and sell them out to lazy farmers. With these various demands for Sutro Tunnel who would dream of parting with the stock at \$1 per share?

The following is a statement of the estimated earnings of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for the month of September, 1880:

Total
Net earnings September last yearnings

Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1880, was \$737,867 is followed by an official exhibit showing it to be but \$478,750. The discrepancy between the two statements arises from the fact that Mr. Field deducted from the cash on hand Oct. 1, 1890, the amount of accrued interest on bonds to Oct. 1, 1870. to Oct. 1, 1879, from the cash on hand at that date. In other words, Mr. Fleid's statement included fifteen months' instead of twelve months' interest on the bonds of the New York and

Metropolitan Companies.

Latterly the London Times of Sept. 25 says: "It has been evident that bankers have been doing a rather better discount business, and there is every reason to believe that when the present dull holiday season ends some advance towards increased activity may be looked for. Although the gold drain to the United States has so far the gold drain to the United States has so far only exercised a moral effect upon this market, Germany and France having had to bear the brunt of it, yesterday's withdrawal for that quarter seems to be at least suggestive of our turn having come. Predictions upon the subject of possible gold shipments to the United States have, so far as this market is concerned. been faislifed so far, which proves how little even the best-informed can foretell, in these times, in which direction the next gold drain is to be looked for."

MINING STOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The mining share market closed yesterday dull and unsatisfactory, with

cuciation oner prices	THE CLOSING CREATIONS
vere:	Sandara and Alexander and Alexander
mie 55	Hukill
	Independence 40
Boston Consolidated. 120	Girard190
Selle Isle	Little Chief 80
Sattle Creek	Little Pittsburg275
Best & Belcher 88736	Lucerne
alaveras	Moose 42
alifornia	Navajo 50
aledonia100	Ophir850
onsolidated Virginia 303	Rappahannock, 25
hrysolite	Silver Cliff300
imax 83	South Hite
olumbia Con115	Sierra Nevada1025
opper Knob 50	Silver Nugget 33
rowell 10	Sutta Bulwer 48
Durango	Sutro Tunnel
handerberg 40	Tuscarora 22
ureka Consolidated1700	Unadilla 16
reat Eastern 57	Union Consolidated, 1625
torn Silve	Vandewater 80

next Monday. Little Chief was to-day much troubled by the smoke moving from Chrysolite. The Morning Star Mine is developing immense bodies of ore. Little Miami is putting in a large eugine and Cornish pump. The Catalpa Mine's net profits for September were \$25,000. The Robert E. Lee is averaging 75 tons daily. The ore-body is largely increasing towards the northeast."

A Virginia City special says: "Ophir is raising ore from the 2,000-foot level. Assays not given. The Union Crosscut No. 2, on the 2,500-foot level, still improves. The Consolidated Virginia raised 981 tons, assaying \$22.10, and shipped \$25,000 builtion."

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four bours ending at 7 o'clock

e last year:								
Charles Spirit St	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.					
that we trade	1880.	1879.	280.	1879.				
ur, bris	11.090	8,500	8,087	13.425				
eat. bu	121,861	186,918	179,000	139,211				
n. bu	456,402	264.965	490,742	415,770				
s, bu	168,076	63,563	104,110	38,723				
. bu	13,280	14.20	4.197	9,156				
ley, bu	38,875	51,348	37,220	81,756				
as-seed, bs	275,000	165,528	120,416	173,635				
x-seed, Ds	1,822,430	688,075	2.20N.266	162,000				
om-corn, Ds	179,000	126,000	81,138	141.988				
ed meats, bs	26,300	550,2(0)	2.384.001	2.605.302				
f. tcs			53	100000000000000000000000000000000000000				
f, bris	43		29	555				
k, bris	225	75	506	623				
d. bs	37,380	417,610	606,821	520,(89)				
OW, Bs	33,560	30,334	62,100	240,041				
ter. Ds	243,848	178,629	205,340	232,340				
e hogs, No	18,966	32,727	5.624	6,5%				
le. No	5,244	4,401	1,650	1,670				
ep, No	1,8%	1,922		23)				
es. Ba	168,055	168,575	358,107	200,895				
hwines, bris	110	50	6	*******				
of. Bs	103,436	29,530	27,462	.60.818				
stoes, bu	4,248	2,103	2,400	745				
i, tons	8,656	34,203	2,900	1.416				
tons	144	100	78					
aber, m	7,736	9,657	4.256	2.542				
plas m	900)	2 040	408	77.000				

Raii freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½ per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58½ for do to Glasgow, 60½ for lard and meats to Liverpool, 70c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 525,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 709,000 ba.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York Saturday: Receipts—Flour, 14,122 bris; wheat, 219,676 bu; corn, 150,800 bu: oats, 78,230 bu; corn-meal, 360 bigs; rye, 14,018 bu; barley, 80,750 bu; malt, 6,100 bu; pork, 305 bris; beef, 724 bris; cut-meats, 1,623 pkgs; lard, 3,201 tes; whisky, 123 bris.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 17,000 bris; wheat, 424,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

The following table exhibits the inspection of

winter and spring wheat in this market for nine days in October, as compared with the same time

1880. | 1879. Cars. | Cars.

465 lbs lard, 7,462,337 lbs hog meat, 4,467,567 lbs cheese, and 1,334,342 lbs tallow.

The following were the aggregate exports from seven Atlantic seaboard ports from Nov. 1

...1.147,063,596 1,082,240,966

exports in 1880 have been equal to 46,012,241 bu

of wheat.

The Messager Official of Russia says that the wheat crop of that country is generally below an average, except in Esthonia; in some districts it is very poor, and great losses have been suffered from storms and insects.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregularly stronger, in sympathy with grain, there being little change in the foreign news or the local hog unarket. There was a good demand for lard for this month at about 8%0 per lb, but it was filled before I o'clock, and then the market dropped back under a few offerings from parties who had held out for the top, and were afraid or getting left. Lard futures were stronger, and closed higher. Mess pork was also stronger, though apparently not much wanted. Meals were quiet on the floor, but understood to be moving rather actively under orders filled in the offices of packers. There is little new to note in the situation. The summer packing of this city to date is reported to aggregate 2,08, and 1,723,030 to do in 1878.

MESS POIK—Advanced about 30c per bri for next month, and 5c on old, closing firm at \$18.25 seller October, \$12.566,120 seller November, and \$12.90s 12.205 seller January. Nales were reported of 2,030 tris seller January. Nales were reported of 2,030 tris seller October at \$12.566,120 seller November at \$12.80s 12.206 tris seller October at \$13.50s 12.30s bris seller December at \$12.90s 12.206 tris seller October at \$13.50s 12.30s bris seller December at \$13.50s 12.30s 12. PROVISIONS.

Otes.—Sales were reported of 475,000 lbs short ribs 25 spot, 87,756-7.75 seller October, 87,55 seller Nober, and 86,635,665,5 seller January; 100 brs at spot, 1,30 tes sweet-pickled hams (it lbs) at 35c and 75c seller December. There were also unla reports of sales of some 3,0064,000 brs of long short clears at 75c for October, 75c for Novemand 65c for December. The market was quoted and steady. Prices for the leading cuts of means a bout as follows at 3 o'clock for partly-cured

Short Shout- L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears. clears. \$7.75 \$5.00 \$7.65 7.95 5.30 7.85 7.90 5.15 7.80 6.65 5.00 6.60 Short ribs, seller October, closed at about \$7.7%, ong clears quoted at \$7.50 loose and \$7.50 byzed; unberlands, \$885% boxed; long dut hams, \$5,000; eact-pickled hams quoted at \$5,000 for 11@16 weregreen hams, same average, 76.7%c.
Bacon quoted at \$600% for shoulders, \$4,000% for ort ribs, \$5,000% for shoulders, \$1,000% for hams,

BREADSTUFFS FLOUR-Was more active, and stronger. There was a better demand for export, and a moderate local trade. Most of the business was done at previous prices, but asking figures were generally higher at

trade. Most of the business was done at previous prices, but asking figures were generally higher at the close. Sales were reported of 1.30 bris and 3,000 bags, winters, partly at \$4.55@4.70; 300 bris and 3,000 bags double spring extras, partly at \$4.35@4.50; 500 bris rye flour, partly at \$4.35.95 bris buckwheat at \$6.50; and 100 bris of at \$4.00. Total equal to 7,400 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4.25@4.57½ for good to choice extras, and rye flour at \$4.25@4.57½ for good to choice extras, and rye flour at \$4.25@4.57½ for good to choice extras, and rye flour at \$4.25@4.57½ for good to choice extras, and rye flour at \$4.25@4.57½ for good to choice extras, and rye flour at \$4.25@4.57½ for good to choice extras, and rye flours at \$4.25@1.00; 2 cars middlings at \$12.00@12.50; 1 car shorts at \$12.00; 2 cars middlings at \$12.00@12.50; 1 car shorts at \$12.00; 2 cars weet at screenings at \$50.00; and 2 cars coarse cornment at \$4.25@16.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and very strong, advancing 2c and closing 1½c above the intest prices of Friday. That made an advance of fully de during the week. The British markets were quoted much higher, the later cables making a total of about 1 shifling per quarter since the previous day. Friends advance having been delivered there so freely as expected, and the unusual demand caused a sharp advance. New York responded to the sentiment, and our receipts were again light, with no promise of a material increase the coming week. This was reason enough for alarm on the part of local shorts, and they rushed in to buy, while the resulting rise in prices ottched out a good many "stop orders." The trading was mostly for next month, but there was also more demand for spot, some export orders being filled at the advance. The situation, as it appeared Saturday, was simply this: A considerable part of the crop of she West was sold short to Europe, by specializors, on the basis of not far from Sc per bu in Chicago. They counted on a crop of more than 50.000.000 bu, and an ove

Sicgal.01. Total 6,600 bu. The Liverpool quotation was I shilling up on red, and the purchases here were understood to be made to fill direct export. O'Clen.—Was more serive and stronger, advancing firm. Liverpool reported an advance of fully is per guarter, and this more than counteracted the apparent increase of Shilling in late freights. The latter, and this more than counteracted the apparent increase of Shilling in late freights. The latter, was partially offset by a reduction in rates from Buffalo to the seaboard. The European strength in corn appears to be due to sympathy with wheat, as there is no present lack of supply in the one case as in the other. The effect here was most decided in futures, the demand for which was quoted brisk, while shippers followed the market upwards unwillingly. Seller November opened at 40% and at 40% and 40% and

FRUITS AND NUTS-in this Dates.
Figs. layers.
Turkish prunes.
Raisins. layers.old.
Raisins. Jondon layers.old.
Raisins. Valencia, new.
Raisins, loose Musentei, old.

Pecans.
GREEN FRUITS—Apples per bri for poor fruit. Fine slowly. Quinces and cranbe quest. Other fruits were qu Peaches, per box or basket. Pears, per box.

SUGARS Patent cut-loaf...

WhiskY-Was in good demand at the decline of spt. 28. Sales were reported of 530 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.1 per gailon for highwines. WOOL-Was in fair Western request and steady: 3cool to choice medium tab.

CHICAGO.

Total ISTO Same week in ISTO S 768 401 ... 1,401 ... 1,181 ... 1,650

BT. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—CATTLE—Only usual small Sat-arday's supply, and very little done; fair demand for rood shipping steers, but none here; grass Texans and mixed native butchers' stuff weak at \$2.0.65.00 for former; \$1.0063.25 outside price for choice heifers; chicker—Unbilgments, 60063.25; receipts, 300; ship-ments, none

The cargo market was moderately active Saturday. The loads left over were nearly all closed out. Some of them were at the docks a full week. Sellers made further concessions in order to reduce the fleet. Piece-stuff fell off to \$8.50 for good average loads, and the lower grades of inch to \$0.50011.00. Henceforth amaller receipts are expected. Manufacturers have notified their agents here to send over fewer vessels. They say the decline wipes out their profits, and they will pile and dry the lumber at the mill docks, and wait for prices to recover. Lumber freights are firm, in sympathy with grain rates. The advance in the

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 11s 61; No. 2, 9s 3d. 66; No. 2, 9a 3d. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s ld; No. 2, 8a 9d; spring, No. 1, 3a 2d; No. 2, 7a 10d; white, No. 1, 9a 6d; No. 2, 8a 4d; club, No. 1, 10s ld; No. 2, 9a 6d. Corn-New

No. 1, 5/4s.
PROVISIONS—PORK, 72s. Lard, 45s.
Liverprool., Oct. 9.—Cotton—Steady: 6 II-1667d:
sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,00;
American, 6,000.
PROVISIONS—American lard, 45s. 8 Bacon—Long
clear, 43s; short clear, 45s.
CHEESE—Fine American, 65s.
LONDON Cot. 9.—EXPLINED PREPARENTS—684 LONDON, Oct. 9.-REFINED PETROLEUM-944.

CHESSE-Fine American, 68a.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—REFINED PETROLEUM—94d.

LINSEED OIL—288 15a.

SPIRITS TURENTYINE-SIS.

APPRICATE THE ENTRY IN SIS.

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NEW YORK.

11.76c; lutures steady: October. II.c: November.

11.76c; lutures steady: October. II.c: November.

11.86c; becomber. II.80c; January. II.01c; February.

11.16c; Mařch. II.30c; April. II.48c; May, II.63c.

FloUR-Strong; receipts. II.00 bris; super State and Western. El.306.10; common to good extrs. 81.504.60; good to choice. 84.504.50; white wheat extra. \$1.504.90; extra Ohio. \$1.504.50; white \$1.504.50; Minnesota patent-process. \$6.00 ga. \$2.50.50; extra Ohio. \$1.504.50; Minnesota patent-process. \$6.00 bu; exports. \$1.500.50; Minnesota patent-process. \$6.00 bu; exports. \$1.500.50; Minnesota patent-process. \$6.00 bu; exports. \$1.500.50; Minnesota patent-process. \$6.00 st. \$1.505.50; Minnesota patent-pate NEW YORK.

NAILS Cat. 8.15-38.25; elinch, \$4.65-35.80.

GAR-Dull; A soft, 95(29)6.

MILWAUKEE.

SHIPMENTS-Whest, 11,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu;

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—FLOURE Excited and higher; superfine, 8:263.50; XX, 81.264.75; XXX, 81.364.75; high grades, 8:3865.75%.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at \$2.40.
GRAIN—Corn frimer at \$6600c. (six easier quiet and weak at \$664c.

HAY—Firmer; choice, \$21.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong at \$6.00. Lard—Firm: there, \$6650c; less, \$965. Bulk means scarce and drm; shoulders, 1000sc. \$565; packed 6a. Sacon excited and higher; shoulders, 6960c clear, \$965.

WHISKY—Western recuised, \$1.9561.18.

GROCKRISS—Coffee quiet; \$10. caryoos, common to prime, 10%616c. Sugar—Fairteen 13 hids choice white clarified received this moraning sold at 10%a.

BHAN—Active but lower at \$756c.

GRAIN-Corn steady and firm; mixed and yel

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 2.—Corron—Steady at 10%c. FLOUR—Strong and higher; family, \$4.7063.09; hancy, \$3.2563.90. GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 amber, changed. Picovisions—Pork nominally unchanged. Lard strong and higher at N.4585.96. Bulk ments steady and unchanged. Haoou firm and unchanged. WHISKY—Demand fail and market firm at \$1.06. BUTEKE—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, O., Oct. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat excited and ligher, closing feverish: No. 1 white Michigam, \$1.68; unber Michigan, \$1.04; No. 2760 Wabash, spot, Octo-ber, \$1.034; November, \$1.044; December, \$1.05, Januber, 81.63; November, 81.04; December, 81.05; Jamer, 81.07; No. 3 do, 81.01; rejected, 50c; No. 2 amber llinots, 81.07; No. 2 red mixed, 81.00. Corn firm; high mixed, 63/c; No. 2 spot, 60c; November, 440; rejected, 55/c. No. 2 stately, No. 2 at 83/c. lixckirfts—Wheat, 18.00 bu; corn, 12.00 bu; oats, 83.00 bu.

Cars of wheat on track, 246. KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
RANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—The Price Current re orts: GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 20,920 bu; shipments, 21,-

647 bu; market excited: No. 2 cash, 30/40; Dottober, 85/40; No. 2, cash, 87/40; October, 80/40; No. 1, cash, 800; October, 870. 2, cash, 87/40; October, 80/40; No. 1, cash, 800; October, 870. 2, cash, 80/40; Oknober, 800, 2, cash, 80/40; Oknober, 80/ PEORIA. III.. Oct. 9.—GRAIX—Corn firm; high-mixed, \$75(230; mixed, 375/2330; Oata quiet, easy; No. 2 white, 305/2331; Rye steady; No. 2 81@815/c. Highwin ES—Unchanged at \$1.0; RECEIPTS—Wheat, in III bu; corn, 28,25 bu; oats, \$1,30 bu; rye, 3,30 bu; barley, 2,300 bu. SalfyMents—Wheat, 50 bu; corn, 28,000 bn; oats, 23,35 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 2,400.

DETROIT. DETROIT. Mich., Oct. 2.—FLOUR.—Steady. GRAIN.—Wheat excited; No. 1 white, \$1.034 October; do November, \$1.034; December, \$1.034; new; \$1.034 bid; No. 2 waite, \$1.02; No. 2 red, \$1.034 iRCERIPTS.—Wheat, \$14.00 bu. SHIPMENTS.—Wheat, \$1.00 bu.

OSWEGO, Oct 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.12. Corn steady; sales \$,000 bu on private terms.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Business continues moderate in all departments. Cotton goods moving stendily, but in limited parcels, and prices were well maintained on desirable makes. Prints in irregular demand, but pinid styles doing well. Men's wear heavy woolens quiet, but there is rather more inquiry for apring cassisseres and worsteds.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10%; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 9%; net receipts, 7.411 bales; gross, 6,513; exports, France, 3,106; sales, 2,350; stock, 74,250.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; middling, 10%; sales, 530 bales; receipts, 2,20; shipments, 1,109; stock, 11,425. PETROLEUM. PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—PETROLEUM—Weaker; crude, United certificates, 98%; retined, 12%c. CLEYELAND, O. Oct. 2.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; Standard white, 135 test, 11%c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2.—SPIRITS TURPENTING Steady at 40c.

DEMOCRATS AND GERMANS.

DEMOCRATS AND GERMANS.

A Proposition to Hang Every "Dutchman."

Pittsburg, Oct. 5.—To the Editors of the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette: Here is an item which explans itself. It shows the love the Solid South had for the Germans. A vote for Hancock is a vote for the men who would have hung any German they enught several years ago. E. D. S.

HANG THE DUTCH SOLDIERS.

KNOWELL (I cau.) Register, June 2, 1882.

Of late, in all battles and in all recent incursions made by Federal cavalry, we have found the great mass of Northern soldiers to consist of Dutchmen. The plundering thieves captured by Forrest, who stole half the lewelry and watches in a dozen counties in Alabama, were immaculate Dutchmen. The national oder of Dutchmen, as distinctive of the race as that which, constantly ascending to Heaven, has distended the nostrils of the negro, is as unmistakable as that peculiar to a polecat, an old pipe, or a lager-beer saloon. Crimes thefts, and insults to the women of the South invariably mark the course of these stinking bodies of animated sourkrout. Roserona himself is an unmixed Dutchman,—an accursed race which has overrun the vast districts of the country of the Northwest. It happens that we entertain a greater degree of respect for an Ethiopian in the ranks of the Northwar amiss than for an odoriferous Dutchman, who can have no possible interest in this revolution.

Why not hank every Dutchman captured? We will hereafter hang, or shoot, or imprison for life all white men taken in command of negroes, and ensiave the negroes themselves. This is not too harsh. No human being will assert the contrary. Why, then, should be used to manure the sandy plains and barren hillsides of Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia. — Whenever a Dutch regiment adorns the limbs of a Southern forest, daring cavalry raids into the South shall cease. — President Davis need not be specially consulted, and if an accident of this sort should occur to a plundering band like that captured by Forrest, we are not inclined to believe that our Presid

Depot. foot of Lake-st. and root of Twe

RAILBOAD TIME-TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

> All Fear of Damage by Co or Stranding. Bits of Information Concerning t rich Line Steamer and Capt.

MARINE NEWS

a. Heavy Southwester

This Lake.

The Upward-Bound Fleet De

Accompanying Clear Weather

A Familiar Fresh-Water Featur as an Ocean Novelty-Lox General Notes.

HOME GATHERING

A SOUTHWESTER. brisk gale from south-south swieping down the lake since The Still it was not until Saturday even storm signals were ordered up in t The apparent tardiness on the part The apparent tardiness on the part ferrice is due to the fact that, wh Thursday night and Friday was lake, it was light along the conafternoon it began to freshen on the ever, and then the sigmis were promptly. All day resterday the timed very fresh and a heavy seatthe lake. The effect of this bloostter the sail vessels upward-bou

THE NEW GOODRICH LINE ST
In consequence of delay experiting a supply of iron, work upon
sidewhoel steamer for Capt. Goodri
kee and Grand Haven Line has not
as yet at Wyandotte. It is thoug
that by the close of the present we
of iron will be sufficient to warrant
tions. The Messrs Kirby claim to
have the new craft ready for launce
ty days' time after they begin work
they say, is much fuller than that.
Cleveland, which has won the reping the fatest steamer affoat on
Still the builders have no hesits
anteeing for the new boat an avesix teen miles per hour with the
that is to be supplied. They claim
that she will prove a wonderful

with coal cargoes in the future. The differences between the or schooner Harvest Queen have adjusted. It is likely that partiting and supply bills against the or shee the insurance money in or shee the insurance money in or shee the insurance money in otherselves against loss.

On Saturday afternoon a very whose name has not been obtains pile protection of the north a upper railroad bridge in the Sou piles were driven out of position ted that they had to be sawed bridge could be closed. This fully one hour. Even then a prepiece of timber was overlooked, ward damaged the standing schooner Myrtia as she passed the town of the tug A. B. Ward.

Excursion steamers are still water-Works Crib and Lincoln patronage, however, scarcely yould consumed and other running. The lug Sweepstakes arrive of clock last night, towing the vocal consumed and other running. The propositers Rochester, It H. Ketcham were among the a evening.

NOTES FROM AB
CAPT. DOBBINS' NEW LA
A trial was given the new is
elif-bailing life-boat invente
bins. At a short distance from
moored a scow containing a om
overturn the boat, and the boa
the gallant crew of the Erie Life
accompanied by Capt. Dobbig
and Mr. W. Loomis, the buil
ty-six feet long, twe feet nine
two feet five inches deep. Ab
tween the keel and gunwale is
quarters of an inch thick, the
distance to the contained of a spoon, sixteen feet lo
wide at the bottom.
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for house in the contained of
ter-balance tank of a
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when full weighing dis pound
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wide, and in the steen is one e
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e Past Matil. 7:30 a m 7:48 as Wankesha Express sattle pm 902 a strong pm 902 Dakota Ex. . + 9:00 p m 17:00 a Ashland Ex. . + 9:00 p m 7:00 a

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& Boston Kx. (daily) ... 9:00 am * 7:40 pa
v York & Boston Ex. ... 3:21 pm \$ 3:00 pa
Accommodation ... 8:21 pm \$ 3:00 pa
corress (daily) ... 5:15 pm \$ 3:00 pa
dis & Muskeyon Mail. ... 9:00 am * 5:00 pa
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pids & Muskeyon Ex. ... 9:10 p m | 5:00 as

Leave. | Arrive rg, Cincinnati & St. Lonis E. L. innati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) er of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Sile Leave. Arrive

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

CAPT. DOBBINS' NEW LIFE-BOAT.

A trial was given the new self-righting and self-bailing life-boat invented by Capt. Dobbins. At a short distance from the wharf was moored a soow containing a crane with which to overlurn the boat, and the boat was manned by the railant come, the Brief Vice Serving Station.

MARINE NEWS. The Upward-Bound Fleet Delayed by a Heavy Southwester on This Lake.

accompanying Clear Weather Dispels All Fear of Damage by Collision or Stranding.

ats of Information Concerning the New Goodrich Line Steamer and Capt. Owen's New Steam-Barge.

A Familiar Fresh-Water Feature Regarded as an Ocean Novelty-Local and General Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

A SOUTHWESTER.

A brisk gale from south-southwest has been seeping down the take since Thursday night. sceping down the lake since Thursday night.
Still it was not until Saturday evening that the
sorm signals were ordered up in this direction.
The apparent tardiness on the part of the signal
service is due to the fact that, while the wind
Thursday night and Friday was fresh on the
lake, it was light along the coast. Saturday
aftermoon it began to freshen on the land, howake, it was light along the sternoon it began to freshen on the land, however, and then the signals were ordered up promptly. All day resterday the wind continued very fresh, and a heavy sea prevailed on the lake. The effect of this blow will be to setter the sail vessels upward-bound and delay their appearance here. The officers of the Anchor class propeller Conemaugh, which arrived here yesterday in rining, report having met very few vessels upward-bound this side of the Straits. As a large number are known to have passed into lake Michigan from below during Wednesday evening, the above information seems to prove conclusively that all of them have succeeded in crossing to the west shore, and are now working their way Chicagoward by easy stares. The officers of the Conemaugh saw a stein-barge and consort near the islands that could not make any progress against the head wind and sea, and were rejuctantly compolited to put hout for shelter. The weather during the prevalence of this latest gale from the south has been tolerably clear and warm. Hence news of desisters need not be looked for. The only dangue effect is the delay occasioned to shippling, wash, in view of the seminerative freight rates dissists need in the local consistency to shipping spine free is the delay occasioned to shipping which, in view of the memunerative freight rate now obtainable, must be regarded as a seriou maneial drawback to owners of vessel property. The vessels that left Chicago for the lower lake of Friday and Saturday are making excellent

THE NEW GOODRICH LINE STEAMER.

In consequence of delay experienced in geting a supply of iron, work upon the new iron-slewhee steamer for Capt. Goodrich's Milwauke and Grand Haven Line has not fairly begun as yet at Wyandotte. It is thought, however, that by the close of the present week the supply of iron will be sufficient to warrant active operations. The Messra Kirby claim that they will have the new craft ready for launching inseventy days' time after they begin work. Her model, they say, is much fuller than that of the City of Cleveland, which has won the reputation of being the fatest steamer affoat on fresh water. Still the builders have no hesitation in guaranteeing for the new boat an average speed of sixteen miles per hour with the steam-power that is to be supplied. They claim, furthermore, that she will prove a wonderful beavy weather craft. Their contract calls for the construction of the hull only. The upper works will be built at Detrout theer a special contract made by Capt. Goodrich. With the hull completed in seventy days or thereabouts, there can be no delay in getting the steamer in readiness to take her place on the Grand Haven route by the opening of naviration next spring.

CAPT. OWEN'S NEW STEAM-BARGE.

Capt. Ira H. Owen latends to make his new steam-barge now on the stocks at Linn & Craig's THE NEW GOODRICH LINE STRANGR.

Capt. Owen's New STEAM-BARGE.

Capt. Ira H. Owen intends to make his new steam-barge new on the stocks at Linn & Crair's shippard, Gibraitar, Mich., one of the strongest heavy freighters afiont. With this object in view, he has given orders to have her iron-strapped diagonally, haside and out. Double chords of iron eight inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick are also to be run fore and art completely around the craft, as in the Union Steamboat Company's propellers Rochester and New York. An engine similar to that in the new steam-barge Thomas W. Palmer has been ordered by Mr. Owen. The improvements embraced in this engine are tous described by a Detroit paper: "There are several new points about the engine which deserve notice, especially the steam reversing gear. By slimply moving a handle up or down the engine readily reverses itself. The practical value of this is best appreciated by steamboat men who have suffered or seen the danger of collisions on account of the show methods of reversing so long employed. Another good point is the spray heater, by which the feed-water becomes superheated before entering the boilers, effecting a great saving in fuel. The engine is a fore-and-aft compound; cylinders, Zixii inches by 40 Inches. The boiler is 9 feet 4 Inches shell, if feet long, of the return flue type, covered with Beache's metalic cover-

ders. Tix44 inches by 40 inches. The boiler is 9 feet 4 inches shell, 16 feet long, of the return flue type, covered with Basebe's metallic covering, fitted with Granger's shaking grate."

DOCK NOTES.

The strong headwind yesterday proved a great detriment to the harbor towing business. Only a dozen vessels arrived during the day, and these from Muskegon and other east shore points. Late Saturday evening the schooner John T. Mott was chartered to carry a cargo of flaxeed to Buffajo at seven cents per bashel.

Mr. Halsted expects to have the schooner F. R. Gardiner ready for business by the lat of November.

rember.
Sixteen vessels with lumber cargoes were moored at the market last evening.
The sabbath afternoon religious exercises at he lumber market were well attended.
Among the arrivals yesterday were the propellers Buffalo and Idaho, and the steam-barges Northerner and Minnesoth.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the propellers Buffalo and Idaho, and the steam-baryes Northerner and Minnesoth.

Parties watching the course of grain freights will be interested to learn that the officers of the chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway expect ange receipts of wheat at Milwaukee this week, and henceforward until the close of navigation. This will enable Chicago's northern suburb to take care of all grain-carriers striving there with coal oargoes in the future.

The differences between the owners of the lost schooner Harvest Queen have been amicably adjusted. It is likely that parties holding towing and supply bills against the craft will garnishee the insurance money in order to secure themselves against loss.

On Saturday afternion a vessel or steamer whose name has not been obtained wrecked the pile protection of the north abutment of the upper raifroad bridge in the South Branch. The pies were driven out of position to such an extent that they had to be staved off before the bridge could be closed. This work occupied fully one hour. Even then a projecting stringer piece of timber was overlooked, and this afterward damaged the standing rigging of the schooner Myrtle as she passed through the draw mow of the tug A. B. Ward.

Excursion steamers are still running to the Water-Works Crib and Lincoln Park pier. The patronage, however, scarcely yields the cost of coal consumed and other running expenses.

The tug Sweepstakes arrived at half-past 9 clock last night, towing the Peshtigo Barks Noue Bay and Active.

The error careful wheat is the last evening.

The treat cargo of the new Anchor Line iron propeller leacher congains of 6000 by the wheat twenty.

The first cargo of the new Anchor L ine fron propeller Lehigh consists of 60,000 bushels wheat and several hundred tons of sundries.

mored a seew containing a crane with which to overturn the boat, and the boat was manned by the gallant crew of the Erie Life-Saving Station, secompanied by Capt. Dobbins, the inventor, and R. W. W. Loomis, the builder. It is twenty-six feet long, five feet nine inches wide, and twe feet five inches deep. About half way between the keel and gunwale is a deck, three-quarters of an inch thick, that serves to produce a large V-shaped air-chamber in the form of a spoon, sixteen feet long and two feet wide at the bottom. In the bottom of the boat is a large counter-two pounds, having a capacity of forty pails of water, weighing 539 pounds. This takes the place of the iron keels in use on English life-cuts, which weigh 800 pounds, a very material acrease in weight. In the bow of the boat is an air-chamber-two feet and six inches long on top, four feat keel, and three feet six inches wide, and in the stern is one even larger, so that he boat is exceedingly buoyant. Her carrying capacity, exclusive of the crew of six men and a capacity circles of the crew of six men and a capacity, exclusive of the crew of six men and a capacity, exclusive of the crew of six men and a capacity, exclusive of the crew of six men and a capacity, exclusive of the crew of six men and a capacity, exclusive of the crew of six men and a capacity, exclusive of the crew of six men and a capacity, and shows that a great advance has been made in the efficiency of life-boats. One of the boat from the second deck, which allow the water to escape without requiring any effort on the part of the occupants of the of the part of the coupants of the boat is an improvement in every respect on all weigh less that have been built before. It was boat is an improvement in every respect on all other info-boats of the same capacity than dumentions veriety 1,600; it is self-righting, faster. Exclusive boats of the same capacity than dumentions veriety 1,600; it is self-righting, faster. Exclusity boats of the same capacity than dumentions veriety 1,600; it is sel

water, and he says that a crew of six men, by the new system, can outpull a crew of the same number using oars. He wil soon have a boat built to illustrate his new idea, and from the results obtained then its utility and practicability can be judged.—Erie Dispatch.

A PRESH-WATER NOVEITY ON THE SEA COAST. The Bostonians recently witnessed a novelty in the shape of a four-masted vessel fore-and-aft rigged, which is the first one of the kind that has ever entered their harbor. The vessel's dimensions are as follows: Leurth on deck, 200 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold if feet; length from the end of the jubboom to the end of the spanker-boom, 30 feet; length of each mast, 95 feet; diameter of foremast, 20 inches; mainmast, 27; mizzen and spanker masts each, 26; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 27; mizzen and spanker masts each, 26; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 27; mizzen and spanker masts each, 26; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 21; mizzen and spanker masts each, 26; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 21; mizzen and spanker masts each, 26; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 21; mizzen and spanker masts each, 26; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 21; mizzen and spanker masts each, 26; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 21; mizzen and spanker masts each, 26; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 21; mizzen and 21; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 21; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 28 inches; mainmast, 21; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 21; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 22; diameter of foretopinast in the cap, 18 inches; mainmast, 28 inches; mainmast, 28

FEATURES IN THE CONEMAUGE.

The new Anchor Line propeller Conemaugh's boilers are of new pattern, being known as a salt-water boiler, having three flues and three furnaces, built of %-inch steel, with a diameter and length of 11½ feet. They are allowed to carry life pounds of steam, and on that pressure is expected to make 76 to 80 revolutions per minute on from 75 to 80 pounds of steam, with 6-inch cut-off. Her average speed is 9½ miles per hour on an hourly consumption of bailf a ton of coal. She has two cylinders,—one 25-inch bore, the other 50-inch,—and has a 28-inch stroke. Each furnace has a separate back-head, and the steam-dome is 10 feet high and 4 feet in diameter. FEATURES IN THE CONEMAUGH.

in diameter.

and the steam-dome is to rect high and a feet in diameter.

OLEANINGS.

The schooner W. W. Grant, from Nadanee with barley for Oswego, had a rough voyage last night. She entered the harbor with her knight-heads and the heal of her bowspit carried away.—Knigston Whig, oth.

It is reported that the boats of the Northern Transit Company will resume their trips to this city the present fail. We hope the rumor is well founded, and arrangements will be made that will bring them back to stay. It is understood that Mr. Halbert's recent visit here was in connection with this proposed change.—Ogdensburg Journal.

By the recent ruling of the Treasury Department Canadian barges imported into the United States to engage in our constwise trade were allowed until Oct. I. to wind up their affairs, and were tnen to be subjected to a penal tonnage tax of \$1.30 for every trip made between American ports. Most of this class of barges have gone out of the trade, two of the exceptions being the barges Sheldon and Ayr which arrived here yesterday in the Olean's tow. The customs authorities here have been notified of the fact and will doubtless impose the tax prescribed by law.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, 8th.

A New York dispatch says: Along the line of the Eric Canal the drought is causing considerable alarm, boatmen fearing that the prosperous season may be closed too early. On the Delaware & Hudson Canal navigation is suspended. The Delaware & Hudson Canal revers in that section haive not been so low. The large water reservoirs of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company in Sullivan County, N. Y., are nearly empty, while many large ponds are entirely dry.

MARINE DISASTERS. COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Picron, Oct. 10.—Last night about 9 o'clock, as the steamer Hastings, bound up the bay and about five miles below Picton, opposit the stone mills, collided with the steam-barge Indian, heavy inden, bound down the bay. The indian struck the Hastings into forward of the product. struck the Hastings just forward of the paddle-box, carrying away the wheel and paddle-box, and making a general smash in the timbers. Had it not been that the bow of the Indian came in contact with the main shaft of Hastings, the damage would have been more serious. The passengers and crew all escaped unburt. After the Indian swung clear the Hastings listed over, but fortunately, she was hear, the grone will be to the control of the state of t but, fortunately, she was near the stone-mills dock, where they made her fast for the night.

LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT., Mich., Oct. 10.—Passed up—Propellers Milwaukee, Oswegatchie and Darge, Avon, Badger State; steam-barges Vienna and consort, W. L. Wetmore and consort, Wo-co-ken and schooner Richard Winslow, Benton and barges, Mary Pringle and barges, Huron City and consort, Oscoda, Ontonagon and barges; schooners Edward Blake, A. J. Dewey, Golden Fleece, M. S. Bacon, Ida Keith, Lem Ellsworth, G. G. Houghton, Sunnyside, Trinidad, L. Hanna, Colonel Cook, Ahira Cobb, Lake Forest, M. I. Wilcox, Grantham, A. Ford.

Passed down—Propellers Ceitic, City of New York and consort, Vanderbilt, Pacific, China; steam-barges S. E. Sheldon, Ralegh and consort and schooner Kate Winslow, C. Huribut and consort, C. J. Kershaw, Ohio and consorts, Anna Smith and consorts, H. B. Tuttle and consort, R. Prindiville and barges, Westford and barges, Michigan and barges, Goorge A. Marsh, William Rudolph, Sanifac; schooners Cortez, C. N. Johnson, C. H. Burton, O. M. Bond, Canton, S. J. Tilden, Hattle Weils.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 10.—Passed up—Propeliers Empire, Milwauke No. 1, W. L. Wetmore and consort, Benton and barges, Mary Pringle and barges; tug Spencer and barges, Summer and barges; tug Spencer and barges, Sumner and barges; tug Spencer and barges, Sumner and barges; tug Spencer and barges, Sumner and barges; tug Spencer and barges, Sunny-side, Col. Cook, L. Hanna, Trinidad.

Down—Propeliers Sovereign, Sanilac, China, Pacific, Allegheny and barges, Gazelle and barges, B. B. Tuttle and consort, Annie Smith and consort, Bast Saginaw and barges; teamer Pearl: schouners S. J. Tilden, Red Wing, John H. Stevenson.

Wind—South, gentie; weather fine.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. DETROIT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Wind—South, gentle; weather fine.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Arrived—Propeller
A. Everett; schooners Homer, Mears, Queen
City, Wells Burt, J. D. Sawyer, J. W. Doane,
James Couch, grain, Chicago,
Cleared—Propellers Oswogatchie, A. Everett;
schooners James Couch, J. W. Doane, and J. D.
Sawyer, Chicago.
Canul freights lower; wheat, 6% to 6% cents;
corn, 5% to 5% cents. Canal shipments, 259,000
bushels.

EAST SAGINAW.

busheis.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chango Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW. Mich., Oct. 10.—Lumber freights have advanced, and are firm. Charters: Schooner A. W. Wright, and barges Joseph and Marine City, Saginaw to Tonawanda, at \$3 per 1,000 feet; barges Sylvia Morton and Mary Stockton, Saginaw to Cleveland, at \$2.50; propeller D. F. Rose, and baryes Board of Trade and Favorite, Bay City to Tonawanda, at \$2.40.

PORT COLOGENE.

PORT COLEGENE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
PORT COLEGENE, Out., Oct. 10.—Arrived to-day
Schooner Jamaica, Milwaukee to Sackett's
Harbor, wheat and corn.
Cleared—Steam-barge Tecumseh, for Chicago,

EAY CITY.

BAY CITY. Mich., Oct. 10.—The propeller lebrasks left for Milwaukee with salt on Satrady, after which she goes to Choago. The ropeller Russia is loading with salt. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10, Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Oswegatchie, Portage; schooner La-

frinler.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 10.—Entered—Propeller Winslow, Dulluth.

Cleared—Propeller India, Duluth.

Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lun
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Northerner, Buffalo.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop City of Tremont, Duluth, sundries.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskagon, lumber. PORT OF CHICAGO.

p Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber, p T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, p M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber, p Idaho, Buffalo, sundries, p Minnesota, Escanaba, iron ora, p Hochester, Buffalo, sundries, p New Era, Grand Haven, p Columbia, Coling wood, sandries, p V. H. Ketcham, Buffalo, sundries, p Lycoming, Buffalo, sundries, p Sweopstakes, Pesbigo.

Prop V. H. Ketchsm, Buffalo,

Prop Lycoming, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Lycoming, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Sweepstakes, Peshtigo.

Schr Moses Gage, Menominee, inmber.

Schr Moses Gage, Menominee, inmber.

Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr R. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Ropa Wug, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Rate Gillett, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr H. C. Albrocht, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr H. U. Albrocht, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr H. W. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Albstross, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Albstross, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Albstross, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Albstross, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Ander, Brompson, White Lake, lumber.

Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr L. Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr L. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.

ber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Glara, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Glard Tidings, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr A. Bradley, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Alleghany, Erie, coni.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
CLEANANCES.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat, dries.

Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat, sundries.

Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 100,000 bu oats.
Schr Swallow, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Arondai, Manistee, light.
Stmr Sheboyran, Manifowee, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, light.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, light.
Schr E. Mitbock, Menekaunee, light.
Prop Bismarck, Marinette, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop Windsor, Manistee, light.
Prop Windsor, Manistee, light.
Prop Windsor, Manistee, light.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, light.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Ludington, light.
Schr George Steele, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Orphan Boy, Point St. Ignaee, sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 27,000 bu wheat and sundries.

Prop Roanoke, Bullaio, 21,000 bu wheat and orderes.

Prop Trader, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. A. King. Buffalo, 10,244 bu corn.
Schr Mystic, isuffalo, 22,565 bu corn.

Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, 16,818 bu corn i

sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, 13,000 bu corn.
Prop Lehigh, Buffalo, 60,000 bu wheat.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South-Haven, sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, light.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 35,000 bu corn.
sundries. Schr City of Toledo, Manistee,-light.

BARRY.

Democratic Stumper from Illinois

A Democratic Stumper from Illinois
Who Is in Favor of Assasination as
a Political Method.

Special to Cleveland Herald.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—Among the most peregrinating disciples of the Democracy at present stumping in outlying States for Hancock and the offices, is one T. P. Barry, or as he annotinces himself, the Hon. T. P. Barry, of Chicago, a Democratic member of the Illinois Legislature. Of Mr. Barry's tame as an orator the Nation, outside, perhaps, of his constituency and those who have been listening to him in this campaign, know nought of his abilities as a law-maker in the Sucker Assembly. The people of these United States are equally in ignorance, but, nevertheless, Mr. Barry has views which need but to be properly placed before the public to exalt him to one of the most prominent alones in Fame's temple.

Mr. Barry has been in Washington to-day, and, like all great men who come to the Capital, he has been interviewed, and it was while in the hands of the interviewer that his light—hitherto hidden under a bushol—revealed itself. He mas a policy, and this policy, whether he holds it in continon with other members of' his party or ruminates on it in secret, is startling enough to be worthy of publication as the policy of a traveling apostle of Democracy. To come to the point at once, the views of this Democratic member of the Legislature of one of the great Northern States contemplate assasination as among the remedial means to be used to a stain a pure Administration and a just Government

point at once, the views of this Democratic member of the Legislature of one of the great Northero States contemplate assasination as among the remedial means to be used to attain a pure Administration and a just Government of this free country. His language admits of no misconstruction on this point, and from his earnostness he evidently believes in the doctrine he professes.

The conversation in which he gave utterance to these views took place in a newspaper office. The subject was the probability of the Governor of New York State convening the Legislature for the appointment of Republican Electors. Mr. Barry said that such a thing could not be done. He was assured that it was strictly constitutional, whereat he waxed warm, and said that, constitutional or not constitutional, it would be an outrage on the liberties of a free people. He then went on to speak of the leaders of the Republican party, such men as Grant, Conkilng. Cameron, Logan, et al., whom he criticised as scheming ruscals, wanting in patriotism, men who cared nothing for the country, but sought only for personal power, and wound up by saying: "There is too much of this soft of work going on for this to long remain a free country. If these men carry out the plans they are said to be concooting there will be such scenes of bloodshed in this country as have not been witnessed since the French Revolution. There is one way to avoid this, and sconer or later it will come. These men must be taught that there is a penalty for piotting against the liberties of a free people. If one or two of them meet with what they deserve it will have a wholesome effect; the rest will then know that they are in danger. It will be for she good of the country for such men to know they are marked!"

Much more of a kindred character was said by Mr. Barry, who seems to have read French Revolutionary history with a vengeance. He spoke of the work of the Electoral Commission in the seating of Hayes as a worse outrage than any that preceded and caused the revolution of Robes

A Tenant's Experiences with Mr. En-

A Tenant's Experiences with Mr. English.

Indianapolis Journal.

About two years ago P. M. Teague, a business man of Cincinnati, was burned out. After the fire, gathering up his remaining tortune, which consisted of \$2.25 in money, he went to Indianapolis to start afresh. Knowing that Mr. English was the owner of a large number of houses, he went to him to procure a place to live. Mr. English said that he had one that he had just completed in the southern part of the city that he could rent for \$30 per month, in advance. A bargain was struck on the representation of English, and the money palu. Mr. Teague went to look at the bouse, and found the back yard filled with water, which had become so deep that the ground floor of the house was covered with several inches of water. Knowing that it would be impossible to live in the house upder such circumstances, and needing one for immediate use, he returned to Mr. English andtoid nim of the condition in which it was, expecting a return of his money, but "the poor man 's friend' very quickly informed Mr. Teague that he did business on business principles, and did not propose to return the money, and abruptly turned away, leaving Mr. Teague to work out his saivation with his remaining two dollars and a half. Friends came to his relief and he was sole to resume his business. He is of the opinion that a man who had stolen \$39 from him would have acted quite as honorably as Mr. English did in the matter related.

Ctaveland Herald.

3 Border States that tried to Secodes Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri.

2 States whose Electoral Votes Tilden tried to buy: South Carolina, Oregon.

9 Other States of the Southern Confederates

des of the Southern Confeeracy:
Alabama,
Arkansas,
Florida,
Georgia,
Mississippl,
North Carolina,
Tennessee,
Texas,
Virginia
States of the Democratic
Solid South.

THE COMMUNISTS.

A Strong Disposition to Revolutionisa Things Generally.

Some Curious Interrogatories to Be Addressed to the Mayor.

The Communists hold a mass-affecting at No. 54 Wost Lake street yesterday afternoon, and there was quite a large attendance. Mr. Franklin was called to the chair.

T. J. Morgan called attention to the action of the City Council in refusing to pass the ordinance controlling the employment of children in factories. The ordinance, he thought, was not as comprehensive as it should be, and he

factories. The ordinates, as along it, was not as comprehensive as it should be, and he SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING as a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that it be approved by the meeting.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago. Section I. That it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to provide and keep a registry, as hereinafter set forth, of all children under the age of it years employed for wages or nire in Chicago.

That it is hereby made the duty of each legal guardian of any child so employed to have such thid registered as hereinafter provided. That the register shall state: First, the parentage of such child; second, its residence; third, its date of birth; fourth, name of its employer: fifth, churacter of employment; sixth, place of employment; seventh, sex.

Sec. 2. That the birth-date of any child, for registry of which application is made, shall be verified by an affidavit of its legal guardian, and by other proof if required by the said Board of Health before registration is obtained.

Sec. 3. That a certificate of such registration shall be furnished the guardian of each child registered, which certificate shall be delivered to and kept by its employer during its employment.

ment.
SEC. 4. That no child under the age of is years shall be employed more than each thours a day, such hours to be only between 7 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. following.
SEC. 6. That any person or corporation employing or hiring any unregistered child to perform daily laber continuously eight hours a day shall be liable to a penalty of \$25 for each and every ofense.

The ordinance was discussed at some length and finally approved.

As soon as this matter was disposed of, Mr. Morgan submitted the following:

Whereas, The Common Council having voted \$4.03 for the revision of the city ordinances, and there being an emergency for remodeling the city ordinances in conformity with the wishes and necessicies of the cosmopolitan population of Chicago; and

Whereas, Suca revision of the city ordinances will be commenced by the City Council before the end of this month, it therefore becomes necessary for the interests of the workers, who are by far the largest and most important part of and who sustain the whole bopulation of this city, to targe the passage and incorporation in such revision of ordinances to secure the health, comfort, and general welfare of themselves and the community at large; therefore be it **Resolved** That we, the workingmen and working women of Chicago, in mass-meeting assembled, respectfully instruct our representatives in the Common Council to pass ordinances for the following purposes:

F.F.For the regulation of the employment of children under is years of age.

Second-For the sanitary inspection and regulation of all dwellings and tenement-houses.**

Third-For cleaning the streets, alleys, and public grounds, and for all scavenger work of the city.**

Fourth-For the introduction of scientific instruction, technical studies, manual arts or industrial instruction, and gymnastic exercises, laboratories for scientific research, in connection with our public-school system.

Fifth-For the purchase of the street-car rallways, and for their control and operation by the city for the propie who use the same.

Second-For the reduction of the water sents to consumers in dwellings.

Eighth-For a bureau of statistics of employment and sorvice concerning all industries and occupations.

Nuth-For a census of the inhabitants of this city, and to redistrict the city every four years.

ment and service concerning an industries and occupations.

Ninth—For a census of the inhabitants of this city, and to redistrict the city every four years into wards of equal number of innabitants, and into election districts for each 30 voters.

Tenth—For the extension of the system of parks and boulevards into the thickly-settled parts of the city.

Elecenth—For the suppression of gambling on the Board of Trade, and to punish and prevent the forestalling and cornering of the necessities of life.

the forestaling and cornering of the necessities of life.

Twelfth—For the suppression of all sinecures under the City Government, for the strict regulation of the office hours and the specific duties of the elective and appointive officers and nired employs of the City Government, and for the impeachment and removal of negligent and inefficient officers.

Thirteanti—For licensing certain trades and occupations which are not reached by direct taxation, and for equalizing the burdens of taxation as between the different kinds of profitable properties, incomes, and employments.

taxistion as between the different kinds of profitable properties, incomes, and employments.

Fourteenth—For fixing a compensation for Aldermen of \$3 per meeting, regular or special, of the Common Council.

Fotteenth—For electing the members of the Board of Education by the popular sote at the boantial Mayoral election.

Sitteenth—For compulsory street improvements in sanitary emergencies.

Seconteenth—For fixing and constituting eight hours a logal day's work for all the officers, employées, and others at work on public improvements and paid out of the City Treasury.

Eighteenth—For the compulsory use of smokeconsumers in manufactories and other establishments.

N neteenth—For the establishment of public reading-rooms in the several divisions of the city.

Twentieth—For the regulation of the sale of food, drick, and medicines, fin ing their adulteration and dishonest mixing and compounding.

Twenty-first—For the keeping of full and complete lists of legal voters in cach election precing with the bailot-boxes.

Twenty-secons—For the selection of judges of election three monts before the city elections, so us to give ample time to investigate the character of the appointees and to afford an opportunity for making the charges demanded by all the local political parties which may have voting strength at the bailot-box.

Twenty-third—For the appointment of a standing Committee on State Legislation, to draft legislative acts which may be needed for Chicago and for the people of the State.

Mr. Stevens raised the point that the revision of the ordinances had gone so far that the adoption of Mr. Morgan's recommendations would as they were to the end that a fund might be created to extend the water-system, and moved to strike out so much as referred to that subject.

Mr. Morgan held to the position he had taken, and maintained that it was wrong that he should

to strike out so much as referred to that subject.

Mr. Morgan held to the position he had taken, and maintained that it was wrong that he should be compelled to pay for more water than he could possibly consume. He would have the water-system extended by goneral taxation.

Mr. Sloan thought water should be absolutely free, and argued that if it was so the rent of houses would be lessened, and the working classes would be the gainers to some extent.

Ald. Moler said the water-rates had been reduced last year, and would probably be again reduced at the end of the present year. He saw no objection, however, to the rates remaining sufficiently high to secumulate a surplus fund, for the accumulation was appropriated year after year, and if the money was not raised in this way it would have to be raised in some other way.

Mr. Bishop was in favor of baying water-

other way.

Mr. Bishop was in favor of having watermeters placed in all dwellings, and the equalizing of the water-rates, so that the private consumer should not be compelled to pay for the water used in factories, etc.

After some further discussion all in reference to water-rates was struck out. All of the other recommendations were then concurred in by a unanimous vote.

The following

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY

recommendations were then concurred in by a unanimous vote.

The following

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY

were then submitted by Mr. Morgan and adopted without dissent:

Whereas, The transpontation of the many thousands of persons every day to and from their industrial or business employment is of such importance to the community, both in personal comfort and pecuniary interest, that it becomes the imperative duty of the City Government to possess the fullest information upon this subject, so that such intelligent and practical action may be taken by the city authorities from time to time as may be necessary for the public welfare; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor be respectfully requested to furnish the Common Council clear and full answers to the following questions:

First.—What is the detail cost per mile of street-car railroad track the number of miles of track in the city, and total east?

Second.—What is the cost of the permanent buildings and necessary appurtenances?

Third.—What has been the total outlay of capital in completely establishing the present aircet-car system?

Fourth.—What is the average operating expenses, exclusive of the pay of Directors and other officials?

Fifth.—What is the average annual receipts?

Sixth.—What is the average annual receipts?

Sixth.—What is the average operating expenses, exclusive of the pay of Directors and other officials?

Fourth.—What is the average operating expenses, exclusive of the pay of Directors and other officials?

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Fourth.—What is the average operating expenses, exclusive of the pay of Directors and other officials?

Fourth.—What is the average operating expenses of the courts?

Account in the proper of the court of the courts?

Account in the proper of the court of the courts?

Account in the proper of the court of the courts?

Account in the prope

ook after the Workshop Inspectors and report that they were doing. One of the members said be had come twelve miles to read the meeting, and it looked to

mines to? ... the meeting, and it looked to him

VERY NUCH LIKE A FARCE.

He denounced the Council as a band of thieves and robbers, and thought the meeting would belittle itself if it sent a committee to see them, and hoped the rosolution would not be adopted. Years ago he had spent \$80 to elect Ald, Hilderth, and at the time he thought he was an honest man, but he knew different now, and would not trust any of them.

Some discussion followed as to whether the Aldermen were thieves or not. Ald. Meier being a quiet listoner, but without deciding the great question the resolution was adopted, and T. J. Morgan, G. M. Sioan, C. S. Wheeler, and Mrs. O. A. Hishop appointed the Committee contemplated.

ted, ome routine business followed, and the bod; journed without date.

For neuralgia, pains and nehes in the back

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OFFICE OF The Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company. 52 Broadway,

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company, by authority specially conferred by the Shareholders, hereby call for a "Continuation or Assessmen:" of One holiar per share, payable on the first day of November next. Stockholders are vequested to read and conform to the atipulation induced on their Share Certificates, as failure to pay is without remedy. Interest at the rate of 1 per comper annum will be allowed on payments made prior to last November.

2. E. STRUNG

N. B.—Remittances for Contributions sho companied with the Certificates of Stock, ment may be acknowledged thereon, but, a impracticable or inconvenient, recuipts a arrived for attachment to certificates on when the made.

The above notice is issued pursuant to a Resolution the Directors passed July II. "To provide measor operating expenses at the bine"; and, insume is the prespective product of the rich mineral sincovered cannot be realized in time to provide functor supplies, etc., it is deemed inexpedient to der the call.

EVWARD LEARNED, President.

New York, Sept. 15, 1839. OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY On Assau-st. New York, Sept. is 1851.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2: PER UENY, payable Nov. I. at the office of the Sarmer Loan and Trust Co. 25 Exchange-pines. New York; also a serip dividend of TEX (10) PES CENT, payable at the same time and pince, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 3. For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the Stockholders to be held at Fortland. Oregon, Oct. 21 (of which special motice will be given by circums fetter to stockholders), the transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25 until Nov. 4.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

REGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY. 20 NASSAU-ST., New YORK, Sept. 28, 1850.

A D D'ITION AL. NOTICE.

In compliance with a railing of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange the tran-fer books of the Oregon Hailway & Navigation Company will recopen too. 18th and closs Oct. 28th, for the purposes of subscription to new stock by stockholders of record Oct. 28th. By order of the Band of D-rectors.

T. H. TYNDALE, As't Sec'y.

Stockholders' Meeting.

GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

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Notice to Contractors.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 31, 1880.—Propossis will be received at the Contract Office of this. Department until 3 p. m. of November 4, 1880, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the route as pecified by the Pepartment, in the State of Missouri, from Nov. 8, 1881, or Feb. 1, 1881, to June 10, 1881. Schedule of service, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmasser-General.

BORACE MAYNARD,

Proposals for Subsistence Store
Proposals for Subsistence Store
Price Puschasing and Depot Commiss

3 AND 4 KAST WASHINGTON STSI
Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be rec
his office until 2 as the duplicate, will be rec
sits office until 2 as the place they will be of
he presence of bidders, for the immediate
of the following supplies to the Subsistense
ann, United States army, delivered at such in
sicity as may be required, viz.:
25 barrels sait beef, extra plate.
230 3-10 tans corned bost, cases, strapped. , arrapped, pounds Hops, best quality, new crop, in package in 20-10 cases, strapped. 80 pounds Lard, best quality Jenf, in 5 ib net ting ed twelve to a case, cases to be 35-inch star

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Proposa's for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
OMAITA, Neb., Oct. S. 1881. ;
aled proposals in duplicate, subject to the uses
distors, will be received at this office until I
seek room on Oct. 25, 80, as which time and place
y will be uponed in presence of bisders, for fac
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al proposals, and full information as to the ma mer of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidder and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office. Enge come containing proposals should be marked if removes of Squasalence Stores," and addressed THOMAS WILMON,

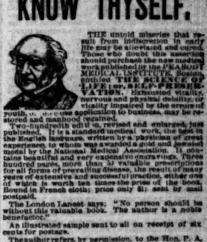
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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

are similarity between the weather of yes-lay and that which prevailed upon the same nine years previous contributes a coluc-ce which is well worthy of notice. A bright almost cloudless sky, a pleasant decree of mith, a wind from the southwest somewhat nger and more gusty than that which crossed city yesterday, prevailed upon the day of great fire,—just such an Cetober day, in , as that which called so many thousands out in the streets festerday.

An unknown man was found dead in bed resterday at William Murtha's lodging-house, to, 5:6 Clark street. The deceased was about 5 years of age, five feet six inches tail, auburn air, sandy mustache, and baid on the top of he head. He was clad in a blue fisnnel shirt, ean pantaioons, dark overcoat, and an old lack hat. There was \$3 cash in the clothing, at no papers or anything else which would lead to his identity. The body was taken to the forque to await identification and the Coroner's nauest.

inquest.

THE Committee of Invitation of the Scandinavian societies of the city to welcome the celebrated Scandinavian author, Björnstjerne Björnson, met yestorday afternoon in Nora Lodge Hall, corner of Greeu and Ohio streets. There were about sixty delegates in attendance. Dr. G. G. Paoli occupied the chair. It was decided to recommend that a torchight procession be rotten up in bonor of the distinguished visitor, and speeches made, songs sung, etc., the whole affair to wind up with a banquet. It has not been definitly ascertained when Mr. Björnson will arrive in the city. He is at present the guest of Prof. Lowell, at Cambridge, Mass. The meeting adjourned subject to call, the delegates to report the action taken to their respective societies.

cicies.

OMPARATIVELY iew people in Chicago have a teonception of the amount of good being rught by the Hahnemann Hospital. Without entation or parade the work has been carried for a number of years, and very many rity poor can bear testimony to the kind and firul treatment which it has afforded. In lition to its extensive hospital facilities, a edispensary is maintained from which many usands annually receive medical advice and atment. At this dispensary any one who is tole to pay a professional fee receives care-examination and attentive treatment at the disof experienced physicians. The faculty of memann Medical College, composed of some he most popular homeopathic physicians in city, have for many years devoted much vallet time and attention to the sick within the pital and those presenting themselves at its the city, have for many years devoted much valuable time and attention to the sick within the hospital and those presenting themselves at its dispensary, without compensation, save that which comes from a consciousness of having afforded relief and comfort to suffering humanity. Nor has their benevolence ended here. From time to time, as emergencies in the management of its affairs have arisen, in addition to their services, these men have freely given money to further its interests. The institution hegan in a small way, at first occupying on its present site a frame structure, scarcely comfortable, and wholly unsuited to hospital purposes. Its boundaries have been at different times enhared by the erection of new buildings, and the facilities improved, but still there is a demand for better and more extensive accommodations. Those who have the matter in charge are endeavoring to make Hahnemann Hospital fill a want not heretofore wholly supplied, by affording, not alone a place where the worthy poor can find the best of care and treatment, but also one at which the sick and unfortunate can purchase at a low figure the best of attention and the comforts of a home.

YESTERDAY'S ACCIDENTS.

Louis J. F. Henrich, the l-year-oldson of Louis Henrich, of No. 476 Larrabee street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon fell down a tight of stairs in his parents' dwelling, and died from the fall about an hour later. The Coroner was notified.

Annie Slegel, 15 months old, fell out of a three-story window at the residence of her parents on

Annie Siegel, 15 months old, fell out of a three-tory window at the residence of her parents on the corner of Carpenter and Eric street, 5 at 3 'clock yesterday afternoon, and, landing upon he sidewalk below, was so seriously injured hat Dr. Schafer, who attended her, thinks she annot recover. At the time of the accident he little one was playing with her sister. The linds were closed, but when she accidentally diagainst them they flew open and let her fall it.

The mangled remains of an old man named Michael Hubman were found on the tracks of the Hilinois Central Railroad at the foot of Tairy-fourth street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by Officers Ebinger and Foley. Hubman was a thoemaker, employed by William Rebeman, on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-second treet, and, as it was usual for him to take early evening walks along the railroad tracks after lark, it is supposed that he was run down by moutgoing freight train some time during the sight. The deceased left a wife and grown-up amily, but has not lived with them for a number of years. The body was taken to the Morgue.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL. al biennial trouble in the First Sena-rict has broken out again in the shape of a call issued yesterday for a new Senatorial Convention. The dispute dates back two years, when George E. White was nominated for the State Senate, and when Col. Abuer Taylor was defeated as an idependent candidate. At the

Convention. The dispute dafes back two years, when George E. White was nominated for the State Seante, and when Col. Abuer Taylor was defeated as an idependent candidate. At the Convention two years ago the First Ward delegation withdrew, and the delegations from the Ninth and Tenth Wards—comprising the rest of the First District—nominated White. This bolt then, of course, had its consequence in two rival Senatorial Committees. James J. Healy was appointed on the Committee from the First Ward by the regulars. This year the regulars appointed a time and place for holding, the Convention. The First Ward contestants were thrown out and M. J. Harris and A. L. Rockwell were nominated for Representatives. Now the bolters in the First Ward propose to hold another Convention and as seen by the call yesterday, have called for primaries Oct. 12, and a Convention the following day. This move is in the interest of Frank Warren for the Legislature and Dan Werenn for the Senatorial Committee. The expulsion of Mr. Healy from the First Ward Club was in accordance with this scheme, as will be seen by the following letter from him:

To the Editor of The Chicago Trobane.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—1 observed in yesterday's papers that the First Ward (so-called) Republican Club of this city, at a meeting of a few members on Saturday evening last, voted to expel me from membership in the Club.

I beg leave through your paper to explain some of the causes which have led to a misunderstanding between some of the Republicans of the First Ward. In the first place, I will say that I was not at the meeting which passed the resolutions expelling me, and but few of my friends were there, an effort evidently having been made to secure the attendance of those opposed to me, and to leave my friends in the dark with reference to the contemplated action. It will be remembered by those who take an interest in local politics that in the Senatorial Convention for the First District, composed of the First, Ninth, and Tenth Wards of this city, held in Octob

dorse him, and propose to run some independent sandidate.

These gentlemen assume to expel me from the Club on the ground as stated in their resolution that I am helping to disorganize the Republican party, and assist in forcing upon the Republican party, and assist in forcing upon the Republican party, and assist in forcing upon the Republican of the ward candidates untit for the positions. I have never in my life boited a nomination, and it seems to me to be the most superative inconsistency for men whose chief claim o political notoriety rests upon their readiness o bolt nominations and defeat regularly nominated candidates to call me a disorganizer. Although "kicked out" of their club, as they term to they will find me at all times true to the principles of the Republican party, and at all times triving for its success. And I would like to ave these gentlemen say as much for themplives.

SENATOR JAMES G. BLAINE

SENATOR JAMES G. BLAINE in town early yesterday morning from taking rooms at the Grand Pacific During the day and evening he was not to all callers, of whom there were hun-bell-boys forming a constant proces-arior 20, where Mr. Blaine was located.

SURBURBAN.

Workmen were engaged Saturday in laying the third track of the Rock Island Road across the boulevard, or Fifty-fifth street. Whether the boulevard, or Fifty-fifth street. Whether the boulevard or boulevard, or Fifty-fifth street. Whether the boulevard, or Fifty-owners, or simply to mit their own convenience, is not known. By

FOREIGN.

Remorseless Spoliation by the Victorious Soldiers of Chili.

After Town Pillaged and Abandoned to the Flames.

A Chilian War Vessel Recently Lured to Its Own Destruction.

Revolutionary Operations of the President of Costa Rica, Central America.

The Eastern Question the Principal Matter of Old-World Intelligence.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A BAD BOAT TO HOIST. NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The most imp from the Southwest coast is the account of the destruction of the Chilian sloop Covadouga. The anspicked up an empty boat at sea between Chancay and Ancon, which, on being hoisted on deck, exploded and sank the Covadouga in a few minutes. The Covadouga was captured by the Chilians from Spain during the Spanish aggression on the coast in 1864. The Chilians continue devastating the northern provinces of Peru.

Peru.

SPOLIATION.

The magnificent sugar-plantations of Palo Seco and San Bernard were burned by the invaders, the owners having refused to pay the money demanded. The live stock, sugar, rice, etc., about the Village of Pueblo Nuevo were seized and the village burned. The Custom-House and rolling-stock of the railroad were also burned. A portion of the troops went to Supo, continued the work of plunder, and destroyed the post and neighboring hacienda by fire. At Payta and Sullana all the rolling-stock was burned. The Chilians captured the American steamer Isluga and expressed an intention to capture the Colombian schooner Tumaco, which they said had carried war material to Supo. They finally steamed away in the direction of the rich departments of La Libertad, and Lambayeque. It is said that only four of the crew of the Cavadouga were saved. A rumor is beginning to gain currency that

UNITED STATES MINISTER CHRISTIANCY obtained a promise from the Chilians that no active operations would be carried on pending the receipt of the answer of Peru to the conditions of peace. The Opinion Nationals, of Lima, says it learns that Mr. Christiancy, on passing Arica, asked for explanations from the Chilian authorities as to the burning of the United State Consulate, and, as he obtained only evasive answers, it is considered certain he has given orders for the steamer Adams to call at that port and exact the necessary satisfaction. If this should be refused, the paper states, the Adams is to bombard the town. There is a rumor that the United States Minister to Chili has presented a note, in which England coincides. In this note the two Powers, it is said, express their regret at the occurrences in the South, and trust the excesses which have hitherto followed their victories will not be repeated, and that foreign properties and lives will merit more respect than hitherto. The Chilians chaim to have 25,000 men between Tacua and Arica, including 2,500 cavalry. They declare their intention of moving on Lima between the loth and 12th of October. UNITED STATES MINISTER CHRISTIANCY

THE EAST.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—It is semi-officially declared that the council of Ministers under President Grévy will this week deliberate on the line of conduct to be pursued in view of the new posi tion of affairs created by the attitude of Germany and Austria, who appear to hesitate to accept England's proposal.

THE SULTAN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The German and French Ambassadors had an interview with the Sultan, in which they tried to induce him to yield.

RUSSTA.

ROME, Oct. 10.—It is asserted that Russia is the only Power which has unconditionally adopted the English proposals.

THE DULCIGNO COMMANDER. SCUTARI, Oct. 10.—Riza Pasha has been promoted to the rank of General of Division.

CETTINGE, Oct. 10.—The arrhy at Camp Sur-toman will be partly dismissed Monday. Only enough men will be retained to meet any attack by the Albanians. PARSONS' MURDERERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—One of the murder-ers of Dr. Parsons, American missionary, has been sentenced to death, and two others to fif-een years' penal servitude.

teen years' penal servitude.

THE FRENCH CABINET'S FINAL CONCLUSION.
LONDON, Oct. 10.—A Paris correspondent
learns, on undeniable authority, that the Cabinet has come to an absolute conclusion that
France should not, under any circumstance,
participate in the occupation of any Turkish
port, and the French Ambassador has been instructed to communicate this decision to Lord
Granville.

ENGLAND'S REPLY.

ENGLAND'S REPLY. LONDON, Oct. 10.—A Paris correspondent reports that England's reply to Turkey is now under the consideration of Europe. It resembles neither an ultimatum nor the commencement of hostilities. It proposes to impress upon Turkey the eventual consequences of her attitude; to appeal to her reason for further reflection on the resolutions she has adopted; and to foreshadow to the Powers as a possible eventuality the seizure of the customs revenues of Smyrna. Russia and Italy have adhered to the plan in principal.

VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Three hundred more volun-

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Three hundred more volunteers have left Galatz for Athens. Volunteers are constantly arriving in Greece from Alexandria and Smyrna. The strength of the army is 40,000 men, of whom 10,000 are quartered in Athens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Star and Herald of Panama says: "A decree issued by President Guardia, of Costa Rica, reëstablishes the law of January, 1878, by which all personal guarantees are abolished, and the co squaranees are aboushed, and the community is left at the mercy of the Dictator. Another decree suspends the sessions of the National Constitutional Assembly, convened about a month ago. The reason given in the Official Gazette for the arbitrary measures is, that the conspiracy against the Government has been discovered, and the outy salvation for those in power was the dictatorship."

ROUMANIA.

THE SUCCESSION. BUCHAREST, Oct. 10.-The succession to the Roumanian throne has been definitly settled upon Prince Charles Antony, third son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern.

GERMANY.

WHITE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Berlin says:

"The report that Dr. White, American Minister, intends to retire is unfounded."

ITALY.

Released.

Rome, Oct. 10.—Maj. Canzio, son-in-law of Gen. Garibaidi, is released from prison.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Further Accounts of the Tour Through Washington Territory-Sunday Spent

in Olympia.
OLYMPIA, Oct. 10.—At 9 o'clock yesterday the amboat Welcome left Portland, having on ard the Presidential party with General and Mrs. Howard and Gen. Sawtelle, from Vancou-ver. The Welcome steamed rapidly down the river. The people at every farmhouse appeared on the bank eager to see the President as the boat passed. St. Helen's entire population appeared on the dock and cheered. The steam whistle of the mill shricked a welcome, while the steamer answered. The buildings along the river front were handsomely decorated. At Columbia City the people also appeared on the bank and cheered as the boat passed. The run to Kalama, where a special train was in waiting, was accomplished in three hours. Gen. Sprague and Gov. Ferry greeted the party on the gang-plank. After a delay of an hour for dinner the party boarded the train for Tenino at Winlock. About three miles out, a hait was made. The President and Mrs. Hayes appeared on the platform, and were cheered by the assemblage of people. At Chechalis, a few miles further on, where the train also stopped, Gen. Sprague introduced the President, who responded briefly, and was followed by Secretary Rumsey and Gen. Sherman. The train arrived at Tenino shortly after 3 o'clock, where about twenty-five ladies and girls from Olympia and the officers of the steamer answered. The buildings along the

the revenue-cutter Oliver Walcott were in walting. A ride of an hour by narrow-gauge brought the party to Tumwater, where all disembarked and viewed the falls. Olympia was soon reached. Salutes were fired from the battery on shore and by the Walcott as the train approached. The Mayor and prominent citizens greeted the party, who entered carriages and, preceded by bands of music, went to the hotels. The streets along the line of march were decorated with flags and festcons, and crowds cheered as the party passed. In response to loud calls from the crowd in front of the hotel the President appeared and spoke briefly. He then introduced Secretary Ramsev, who spoke for a few minutes. Gen. Sherman, on taking the stand, was greeted by immense applause, and made a short speech. Mrs. Hayes appeared in answer to repeated calls and bowed amid grent applause. At half-past is a reception was held in the Town-Hall. The President took a walk about town this morning, and, later, with Mrs. Hayes and others of the party, attended the Methodist Church. At 10 clock Gov. Ferry entertsined the entire party at a lunch at his residence. Drives to the logging camp and all points of interest followed.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

"Jack Cade" drew a large audience last night at Haverly's. The King of the Commons and John McCullough have become identified, and it is only by reason of the actor being able to bring to the rôle the grandeur and massiveness of his personality that this turgid and gloomy tragedy of Conrad's can be made at all palstable. It is from beginning to end a dreary wall of the oppressed against the oppressor, unrelieved by a vestige of comedy, as it is generally presented. Last night, however, comedy enough was furnished by the rabble who follow at the heels of Cade. Mr. McCullough gave a powerful performance, which at times elicited low at the heels of Cads. Mr. McCullough gave a powerful performance, which at times elicited much enthusiasm, particularly the scenes at the end of the second act, where he launches the curse against the nobles, the scene at the cave, the interview with Lord Say in the forest. Miss Kate Forsyth gave an uneven performance of Marianne. Her quiet scenes were well delivered, but when force and power were called for she was found deficient. Her mad seene, while she secured the plaudits of the audience, was a superficial piece of work. The other foles were capably filled. Mr. F. B. Wardes Clifford was presented with the airlness and fispancy characteristic of the dissolute courtier of the time. Mr. H. A. Langdon as the Frier gave a conscientious piece of acting. John A. Lane appeared as Say, Edmund Collier as Wat Warthy, and Mr. Augusta Foster as the sorrow-laden Widow Cade. This evening Mr. McCullough appears as Spontacus in "The Gladiator."

OUR THEATRES. Mary Anderson has selected "Romeo and Juliet" as the opening piece of her engagement, which will commence this evening at McVicker's. Mr. Lawrence Barrett, at Hooley's, will inaugurate the second week of his season with Richelies, rate the second week of his season with Richelieu, a part in which he is particularly strong. At the Grand Opera-House Mr. Barney Macauley, in "A Messenger from Jarvis Section," will commence a brief engagement. His support will include J. J. Dowling, C. S. Dickson, J. H. Rendy, Fred E. Bond, D. Enright, M. W. Rawley, H. E. Meehan, J. B. Camp, M. Danlels, L. Josephs, H. Gould, Miss Victory Creese, Miss Emma Vaders, Mrs. Snields, Miss Tille Shields. Harry Webber in "Nip and Tuck" will perform during the week at the Olympic, while Mr. E. T. Stetson, in his play "For a Life" and the usual varied variety olio, will furnish amusement at the Academy of Music.

THE KEENE ENGAGEMENT. At the Grand Opera-House the Tom Keene engagement came to a close last night, the he tragedian personating Richard. Mr. Keene the tragedian personating Richard. Mr. Keene was laboring under the disadvantage of a severe cold, but in spite of this he went through his part, winning much appliause from an audience that crowded the house in every part. At midnight the company left by special train for St. Louis, where they begin an engagement at the Grand Opera-House this evening. It is said that the receipts at the Clark street house have netted over \$10,000 in the week.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The reports circulating in Northern and Eastern cities that Joe Emmet, the actor, is dead are entirely with-out foundation. He is very much better, and improving as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances. He sat up a short time yesterday and nearly all this afternoon, and, if he gets no setback, will be out in a few days. His progress is quite satisfactory to his friended.

MUSICAL NOTES. Mr. Henry Schönefeld, of this city, has just flaished a new piano piece entitled "Polomise Gracieuse." It is published by Messra. Lyon &

Notwithstanding the large French opera company of which Mr. Maurice Grau is the im-presario, another addition and acquisition to it is to be made by the arrival of Mile. Josephine Schaeffer. Report has it that this lady is gifted vith great personal charms and a voice far above the general average of opera boufe artists. She has made great successes at most of the principal theatres and opera-houses throughou; Europe, and her musical education is, it is said, a most complete one.

The New York World says: "It has been decided to build the Metropolitan Opera-House on the vacant square bounded by Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets and Vanderbilt and Madison ayenues. All the stock has been subscribed, son avenues. All the stock has been subscribed, and the plans of Mr. Josiah Cleveland Cady, the and the plans of Mr. Josiah Cleveland Cady, the architect, have been perfected and necepted. The structure is to cost \$450,000, and ground will be broken before the lst of November. The main entrance will be on Forty-third street, the stage to be on the Forty-fourth street side. The extreme high of the building, which will be five storics, will be 100 feet."

storics, will be 100 feet."

The London correspondent of the New York Musical Review writes: "I am authorized by Mr. Carl Rosa to directly contradict the report which has been current in the United States that he intends to bring a troupe to America next year in conjunction with Miss Clara Louise Kellogg. Mr. Rosa states he never had the slightest idea to do anything of the sort. It is true, he may sooner or later have another American season, but only when he has been able to train a double company in order to leave a first-rate troupe behind him as well as to take an equally efficient company to America."

The Apollo Club is now actively preparing for

hind him as well as to take an equally efficient company to America."

The Apollo Club is now actively preparing for its musical campaign. The popularity of the organization among our local singers is best evidenced from the fact that 180 applications to join the chorus are entered upon the books of the Club, and notwithstanding that two absences from rehearsals forfeits the active membership privileges, no vacancies occur. This severe discipline voluntarily submitted to is the best evidence of the exprit du corps which exists among the members, and is the undoubted cause of the excellent work which the Club is doing. The Musical Committee have outlined a varied and brilliant series of concerts for the season, having under rehearsal Haydn's "Seasons," Rubenstein's "Tower of Babel,"—the non-performance of which was such a disappointment at the Cincinnati Festival,—Handel's "Acis and Galatea," "The Dammation of Faust." "The Messiah," and "Elijah," and will probably make during the winter some Männerchor recitals, which have hitherto proved so popular with the public and among a portion of their associate members. The first concert will occur during the first week of December, and the only appearance which Whitney will make this season in our concert-halls will then be made, he having been appecially engaged for this event, and will leave the lead Opera Company to be present.

present.

During the last five months the noticeable quiet which Mr. Carpenter has maintained in connection with his usually energetic administration of affairs at the Central Music-Hall is tration of affairs at the Central Music-Hall is trace availabled by the announcement that dur connection with his usually energetic administration of affairs at the Central Music-Hall is now explained by the announcement that during that period the grand double organ with which the hall is to be enriched has been in process of erection and is now nearly completed. A technical description of this new instrument was given in our musical columns nearly six months ago, and it was then apparent to the initiated that the organ was to be one of the most notable and complete instruments which has yet been given a place in the public concert-halls of this country. While it is not so large as the Chelmant' Music-Hall organ, the disappointment which that instrument occasioned, it is believed, will be avoided in our organ, which is better balanced and more effective and noble in its style. It is expected that the organ will be publicly heard for the first time in a grand concert which Mr. Carpenter will give next week, and which will be specially arranged with a view to exhibit the great resources and beauty of the instrument. Mr. Johnson, under whose personal supervision the organ has been built, expresses his conviction that it will be the best toned, most effective, and brilliant instrument which has yet been erected in this country for concert purposes; and it is fair to presume that such is the fact, because in determining the specifications for the instrument the most experienced and cultivated veteran organists of the country were called in and advised with, and the concert will probably occur on Thursday evening, the 21st inst.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Oct. 10.-Arrived-Anchoria, from Glasgow.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Arrived—The Illinois, from Liverpool.
London, Oct. 10.—The steamers Amerique,
Prisia, and City of Montreal, from New York,
have arrived out.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD. Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—Justice Cifford's condition continues to improve. He may resume his seat on the Supreme Bench in about a week.

LOCAL CRIME.

Another Murder Mystery for the Police to Try Their Hands At.

Discovery of the Body of an Old Man with Many Mortal Gashes.

A Wedding Dance That Was Concluded with Some Shooting.

The Burke Brothers Fall Out, and One of Them Is Stabbed.

Some Lively Pistol-Practice in a State Street Restaurant.

ANOTHER MURDER MYSTERY. The finding of the body of a man in the river at Miller's dry-dock, between Chicago avenue and Halstod street bridges, at an early hour yes-terday morning undoubtedly adds another mur-der to the year's list. It was about 9 o'clock that Officer Charles Johnson, of the Chicago Avenue Station, was notified that Thomas Duffy, of unknown man floating in one of the dry-dock slips in Miller's yard. The officer went dock slips in Miller's yard. The officer went to the piace and removed the body from the water to the land, and thence to the station, where it was identified as that of Edward Magnus Edestrom, a Swede, 50 years of age, who was reported missing Friday afternoon by his employer, Charles West, a fish-dealer at the northeast corner of Kinzie and Kinzelmus et reset. Kingsbury streets.

While at the station Dr. Cunningham and

others made a hasty examination of the body. The left arm was broken above the elbow and twice below it, the right arm and one rib were also broken, and there were about the body five distinct knife-wounds which appeared body five distinct knife-wounds which appeared to have been inflicted with a knife-blade about an inch in width. There was one on the upper lip, another beneath the chin, one in the left groin,—a deep and ugly looking wound, one on the face of the right thigh, and another in the caif of the same leg. No close examination was made of these wounds, as it was deemed best to leave them for the County Physician or the Coroner to pass upon, and the body was taken thence to the Morgue. The post-mortem and the inquest are set for 10 o'clock this foremoon.

the Coroner to pass upon, and the body was taken thence to the Morgue. The post-morton and the inquest are set for 10 o'ciock this forenoon.

Miller's yard, where the body was found, is a very large open space north and east of Halsted street bridge. It is bounded on the south by the river, on the east by the canal, and on the other two sides by Halsted street and several large tanneries. There are several docks off the river, and the one in which the body was found is the farthest east of the completed ones. There was a vessel high and dry on the dock Saturday night, so the body could not have been there at that time. At about 11 o'clock the sluices were opened, and early yesterday morning the vessel was towed out of the dock. The body must have been raised by the commotion made by the tug, and then drifted into the dock in the current caused by the vessel leaving it. The exact location may be better described by making it the southeast extremity of Goose Island. A few hundred feet west of the point is where a young man was found last fall with a builet in his head. The Coroner's jury made it out a case of murder, but the police firmly insisted it was suicide. The vicinity is a very lonely and a very dangerous one after dark, and a drunken or lost person might readily walk off into the river in almost any direction.

Upon notifying Mr. Brown, of No. 29 Kinzie street, with whom the deceased boarded, of the circumstances under which Edestrom had been found, he put Officer Johnson upon track of Andrew Pearson, a dock loafer, who, so far as known at the present, was with Edestrom was known at the present, was with Edestrom was known at the brown, and was arrested and locked up at the station. Some noteworthy facts were ascertained about Brown's boarding-house and vicinity. Edestrom was without relations in this country. For nearly fourtiern years he had been in the employ of Mr. West, and, though he found steady employment, he was very unsteady m his habits. Age and dissipation of the corner by a sulonkeeper named

on the corner by a saloonkeeper named Anderson, who, having heard of old Edestrom's disappearance, took Pearson to task about it. He at once betrayed considerable alarm, and protested that he did not know where the old man was, as he had parted with him directly after taking the drinks in the saloon. Pearson became quite uneasy under questioning, and at once evinced a desire to prove that he had parted with Edestrom as he claimed. Going to the saloon, Mrs. Hasling was found. She recollected that Pearson and Edestrom were there that night, especially as it was Pearson who had the money, and he had only 9 cents with which to pay for two 5 cent drinks. She was unable to say, however, whether the men parted company in the saloon or went out together. By all who paid any attention to the case, Pearson was thought to act in a very suspicious manner, so that when the finding of the body was bruited about every one said Pearson is the murderer. The suspicion, though a strong one, is fairly warded off by Pearson, who is an intelligent, and not at all depraved-looking fellow of the sailor class. The police admit that the story which he tells is a very straightforward and apparently truthful one. He acknowledges having seen Edestrom Tuesday evening just after he knocked off work. He had earned some money unloading vossels, and had been drinking some, but was not drunk. Edestrom was aparently sober, and asked him to buy him a drink, and he assented, but having left his money for safe-keeping with a saloon-keeper he had only nine cents to Day for the drinks. He left the saloon alone and went traight to the bumboat, but, at the last saloon on Michigan street, he looked in and found his shipmates, Alexander Anderson and Capt. Kirsch. They had a glass of beer, and then went directly on board and to bed. It was the intention of himself and shipmates to make the winter profitable by catching fish for West's market. Pearson says he had known Edestrom for fourteen years, and was always friendly with him. He was surprised to hear S

once convinced that something had happened him.

The police are at a loss to know what to do, so they are taking the Napoleonic advice and are doing nothing. Perhaps, say they, the cuts were not inflicted by an assusin as supposed, but were caused by the body being dashed against some sharp projection while in the water. The examination to be made to-day will doubtless determine the cause of death, and should it prove a murder, as anticipated, there is some interesting work for the police to wade into.

A HOODLUM SHOT. At about 10:30 last night a young fellow named Thomas Joyce, 20 years of age, was led into Otto Stadness' drug-store on the corner of Centre avenue and Fourteenth street, by two companons named George Johnson and Ed Giltman, who stated that he had been shot at a dance which was being had in a house near the corner of Twenty-first and Leavitt streets. They had walked all the way from there, and when the wounded man entered the store be fainted away. Mr. H. Schaller immediately went in search of Dr. Morgan, of No. 85 Loomis street, who examined the wounded man and found that he had been struck by a builet in the abdomen, about three inches to the left of the umbilicus. The man inches to the left of the umbilicus. The man was in great pain and too weak to talk, and his companions are not at all communicative as to the manner in which the shooting occurred, but the police were not long in making a few arrests, and from the arrested parties it was learned that at about twenty minutes to lo o'clock, while a party of friends were celebrating the wedding of John Rosehart and Mary Bemsee at the residence before mentioned, a crowd of young fellows made their appearance upon the scene, and, in the playful manner belonging to the neighborhood, proceeded to capture the place. Beer was given them, and they were allowed to dance once or twice, but at last they began to insist upon being provided at once with a row. One of the last named, thenry Hanski, seeing that trouble was immilient, called to his wife and suggested an immediate departure for home. She assented, had the other guests followed her example by making preparations to depart. Slauski leit the way out, but had not gotten well from the house when he was knocked down, kicked in the chin and forehead, cut badiy in the right hand with a knife, and otherwise roughly treated. Having had Sinuski out, the gang turned their attention to an old man named Albert Gandt, who had left the dance and was on the point of entering the bisck door of his house, next door. The ruthans tried to force their wayrim, and when he prevented them they began nummeling him about the face and head, and cacking him. He called for a revolver, which was handed to him from inside his house. They den left him, and he was following them out of the yard, when Jovee turned upon him. The old man then pointed the pistol, and Jayce was in the act of turning to run of when he fired and struck his mark, whereupon the gang, with the exception of the couple who helped Jovee to the large-struck deamped. The wounded man is a teamster, who works for and lives with his father next the corner of California avenue and Twenty-secoed afreet. His was in great pain and too weak to talk, and his

years of age, with the character of being quiet At midnight the wounded man was doing well and the doctor said he had no fears of his death

STABBED BY HIS BROTHER. Geary place is a short street running north-west from No. 434 Chestnut place to No. 94 Walton street. At No. 9 on the street lives Matt Callaban, and with him his wife and her two sons by a previous husband. John and James Burke by name. Dr. Henrotin last evening reported to the police at the Chicage Avenue Station that John Burke, a young man of about 25 years, was lying dangerously ill at that number, and that in all probability his illness would result fatally. He was suffering from a wound in the abdomen, but the wound of itself did not appear serious. It had been neglected, and peritonitis or inflammation of the covering of the bowels having set in, his life was hanging in the balance. The police made investigations at once, and as nearly as they have been able to ascertain, the young man was cut by his brither, James Burke, who is not to be found, and who is believed to have left town to avoid arrest. The dying man will say nothing about the affray, and stubbornly refuses to have any one blamed for it. Officer Langan called upon him yesterday, and an the presence of the family a strong effort was made to get him to at least tell how it was done, but, though Burke said he expected the injury would result fatally, he refused point-blank to give any information whatsoever, and expressed a wish that any one knowing the facts would take their cue of keeping silence from him.

At the station if was remembered that last Matt Callaban, and with him his wife and he

expressed a wish lant my one drowing islence from him.

At the station it was remembered that last Monday insignification of a guarrel between two brothers on the sidewalk in from of O'Mailey's saloon, at the corner of Chicago avenue and Market street, and when they responded in the negative he hinted that the particulars could be gleaned at the office of Dr. G. P. Cunninghaim, a few doors east of the station, where one of the brothers was at the time having a cut in the abdomen' examined and dressed by the Doctor. Officer Steueruagel was sent out to investigate, and in a short time returned to the station followed by Burke. It was explained that the wound was pronounced only a scratch and not at all serious, and, after a short jocular conversation about the matter, the party adjourned. An effort was made by the station-keeper to get at the facts of the quarrel, but, under the circumstances, those concerned were anxious to hush it up and have no publicity given it.

anxious to hush it up and have no publicity given it."

As nearly as can be ascertained now the Burke brothers were both under the influence of liquor, and each fearing that the other was going to become helpfesly drunk in O'Malley's and other saloons, commenced to argue about going home. John, whojwas or pretended to be the least intoxicated, ordered the brother to go home, and in a bullying manner prevented him from going in any but a homeward direction. There were a number of witnesses to the dispute, and James finally lost his temper, and drawing his knife made a lunge at John, which caused him to fall back. James then went his way, threatening vengeance if there was any further interference with his plans. After leaving the station John went home, and since then he has been able to be about as usual, and had several times been drunk. He has, at all events, been seen out of doors, and his mother told the neighbors of his having been intoxicated. He began to grow worse Friday morning, and his condition last night was, as Dr. Henrotin said, very critical indeed. In response to inquiries made by the police of Dr. Cunningham as to what he thought of Burke's wound, when he examined it, the Doctor made the following statement:

"John Burke was stabbed in the abdomen

he examined it, the Doctor made the following statement:

"John Burke was stabbed in the abdomen immediately below the small ribs of the left side. When examined by me Monday midnight, Oct. 4. no symptoms were present indicating that the intestines were punctured. Inflammation probably resulted from neglect on the part of the patient in properly caring for himself after the injury."

August Vertzek, 19 years of age, living at No. 178 Brown street, and Philip May, of No. 445 Jefferson street, while intoxicated last night in Peter Kramer's saloon, No. 151 West Sixteenth reter Kramer's saloon, No. 151 West Sixteenth street, commenced quarreling over some trifling matter. Both used pocket-knives, and before they could be seperated Vertzek was cut in the left breast about the heart, and May was cut three times about the head, not seriously. Vertzck was taken to his home, where he was attended was taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Wolfinger, who was unable to foretell the result. He considers the wound a very dangerous one, however, and, should inflam-mation set in, the result will probably be fatal. May was arrested and locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station. There seems to be but little doubt that May cut Vertzck, but there is some question as to who cut May. A man named Freiwalt is the accredited person, and is said to be related to Vertzck.

CRIMINAL NEWS. IT WAS A BLACK MAN DID IT. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 10.-A difficulty oc-curred between a negro named Oscar Sherter, and a young man named Rouse, in a saloon this morning at about 12:30 o'clock, which resulted in the shooting of Rouse and also the wounding of the negro. Rouse is expected to wounding of the negro. Rouse is expected to die, and this morning at about 2 o'clock it was necessary to move the negro from the city lock-up to the County Jail for safety, as there was considerable feeling among Rouse's friends. There was a crowd of about 100 about the jail at 4 cidcok this rown has which was discussed by There was a crowd of about 100 about the jail at 4 o'clock this morning, which was dispersed by the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts, who asked the crowd to go to their homes, agreeing that the negro should be kept secure for trial. Later in the day, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, quite a crowd again gathered about the jail. It is feared by some that there will be trouble. The last crowd was dispersed by a word from one of the Councilmen and the Mayor. There is considerable feeling among the negroes as well as among Runge's friends. the Councilmen and the Mayor. There is considerable feeling among the negroes as well as among Rouse's friends.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 10.—The negro Shorter who shot Rouse, was removed this afternoon from the county jail, and driven in a buggy to a station five miles out on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, and there put on a train which left here at half-pat 6. This is not good to known at this hour (8 o'clock), and the grades at the Court-House corner. The Mayor and Sheriff are acting in perfect accord, and no trouble is expected.

THE SHELBYVILLE MURDER. Corkle, who was shot last evening on the street, died this morning. The city bells were telled, and this evening the Court-House is draped in mourning. The flag on the dome is flying at

mourning. The flag on the dome is flying at half-mast.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 10.—A serious row occurred at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday afternoon, in which Sheriff McCorkie was fatally shot and has since died. Reports are conflicting as to the origin of the disturbance. Two political meetings were held in the town, Republican and Greenbacker respectively. The former was addressed by Gen. Harris, and the latter by Congressiman De La Matyr. During this afternoon a number of alterentions occurred between Democrats and Republicans, but without serious results. At 4 p. m. a few took place in Hardbeck's saioon between Democrats and Republicans, and Sheriff McCorkie quelled the disturbance, had left the saloon, and walked down the street with Ed Kennedy, a Republican who had been in the fracas, in charge. He advised Kennedy to go home, which the latter promised to do. At this time another general light took place, and a number of shots were fired, eige of which struck the Sheriff in the breast and passed through the upper part of the left lung, resulting in his death at 9 o'clock this morning.

SHOT BY HIS SON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Sr. Paula, Minn., Oct. 10.—Adolph Mueller. 1 prosperous German tradesman of this city, was shot this morning by his 15-year-old son by reason of some family trouble not clearly asrteined. The boy says his father was a certeined. The boy says his father was abusing his mather, and he could not stand it.
Other assemnts indicate that the boy is wild,
and Mueller reproved him for staying out late
nights and otherwise infringing on domestic
discipline. The boy's mother interfered to prorect him from punishment, and this was the
occasion of the trouble with her husband. The
wound in Mueller's back caused excruciating
pain, and is considered dangerous, probably
fatal. The boy is locked up, and exhibits a
hardened unconcern. Mueller's wife appears
mainly solicitous for her son.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER. his widowed mother at No. 216 Sycamore street, was found dead on the door-step of Notro Dame Convent, Sixth street, near Broadway. Blood was issuing from the mouth, and the physician who saw him called it death from hemorrhage. Being unknown he was taken to the Morgae. To-day the Coroner found he had been stabbed in the breast and died from internal hemorrhage. There is no clue to the murder.

AN AWFUL CRIME. Bradford, Pa., Oct. 10.—This evening, at Tar-port, one mile from here, Frank Boynton, aged 35, white, enticed a 4-year-old daughter of Tom Pierce, colored, into the bushes and ravished her. Boynton was arrested. There are threats of lynching.

STABBED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW. BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 10.—This evening George Saisbury fatally stabbed his brother-in-law, Occar Briggs, during a quarrel at Barnum, N. Y. Saisbury has been arressed.

The Puzzle Solved-329 Reasons for Voting the Republican Ticket.

Viz.: Three Business-Men's Reasons -Twenty Independent Voters' Reasons-Nine Union Soldiers' Reasons.

1. Hecause we don't want a change.
field's election insures a continuage of
present prosperity, while Hancock's election
roduces an element of uncertainty and dist

present prosperity, while training and distrust which cannot be estimated.

2. Because the Republican party has a fixed financial policy which events have proven successful; while the financial policy of the Democratic party varies to suit the exigencies of every election. every election. 3. Because a party which holds that the first allegiance of the citizen is due to his State, and which has not scrupled to repudiate the debts of nearly every State in the section it controls, is not likely to be more careful of the credit of

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER'S TWENTY REASONS. Because we recognize the fact that this contest is a political renewal of the armed struggle which ended in 1865 with the triumph of the

Nation.

2. Because the Democratic party receives its chief support from, and owes allegiance to, a

tional issue upon the country.

4. Because the South was made solid by vio ce and fraud.

ause in this Solid South freedom of speech does not exist.

6. Because in this Solid South a free ballot 7. Because in this Solid South an honest coun

is not permitted.

8. Because in this Solid South an organize

stituted a reign of violence.

9. Because in this Solid South the authority of the Nation is set at defiance and its officers asthe Nation is set at defiance and its officers assailed.

10. Because experience, shows that the men
who control this Solid South will commit any
crime which is necessary to keep the South solid.

11. Because a Solid South is a menace to the
American Republic which it struggled four years
to destroy.

12. Because the men who led the Solid South
in her war against the Nation are now with the
Democratic party.

Democratic party.

13. Because treason to the Nation serve reward.

14. Because these who hold the Democratic doctrine of State-rights cannot honestly take the oath of allegiance to the Nation.

15. Because under the last Democratic President the Nation's Treasury was bankrupted, its arsenals robbed, and its flag insulted by men who had sworn to defend it. 16. Because the men who plotted this treasongainst the Nation excused it on the ground the

they believed in State-rights.

17. Because the President who knowingly pernitted this treason to ripen under his Ad tration was, like Hancock, a Democrat from Pennsylvania.

18. Because loyalty to the Nation deserves re-

19. Because the Republican party is the party of liberty, the party of eivilization, the party of progress, the party of public faith.

20. Because, in the hour of the Nation's trial, when its life was assailed by this Solid South, the Republican party proclaimed its loyalty to the flag of stars, and led a Solid North through

reverse and discouragement t o final victory. THE UNION SOLDIER'S NINE REASON 1. Because we accept the declaration of Democratic orators, that the principles at issue in this political contest "are the same principles for which Lee and Jackson fought," and we are now, as we were then, on the side of the Nation

and against her enemies.

2. Because the Solid South as again forced upon the Nation a battle for its existence, we shall vote as we fought, for the Nation and against her enemies.
S. Because the Solid South has once deluged

3. Because the Solid South has once deluged this land with blood, to destroy the Nation, we are now, as we were then, for the Nation and d. Because the blood of our comrades who fell in defense of the Nation calls upon us to see that they did not die in vain, therefore we are

for the Nation, and against her enemies.

5. Because in this Solid South the flag of the Nation, which we carried in triumph from the prairies to the sea, is insulted and trampled under foot, therefore we are for the Nation, and

against her enemies.

6. Because the principles for which we fought were right, and because the Nation prevailed, we are for the Nation, and against her enemies. 7. Because the men who led us and the Nation to victory are with us in this contest, we shall vote for the Nation and against her enemies.

8. Because the man who leads this Solid South
has deserted the principles for which he fought
and gone over to the enemy, therefore, we vote
for our principles, and against our enemies.

9. Because we believe that the God who rules
have will again give visions to the cover of above will again give victory to the cause of right, and nerve us once more to fling out in triumph over all her enemies the banner of the Nation.

A Fellow-Feeling.

Detroit Free Press.

The manager of a dramatic combination playing a recent engagement in Detroit was approached on the last day by a stranger, who asked for a pass for that evening:

"Why should I give you a pass?" was the blunt demand.

"On account of the fellow-feeling," was the serene reply. erene reply.

"Sir. I do not know you."

"Neither do I know you, but that isn't the ellow-feeting I had reference to."

"Do you belong to the profession?"

Then I fail to see how there is anything in ommon."
"You struck this town last Monday, didn't rou?" asked the stranger. "Yes."
"So did I, and I'm going out of it to-night dead broke, same as you. That's my point, may it please the court."
The "court" whistled a melancholy tune, figured up the cash receipts once more, and then wrote the pass without further argument.

Housekeepers should use the Moth-proo Sewed Carpet Lining. Use only that manufac-tured of cotton and paper. American Carpet Lining Company, New York and Boston. For sale by all carpet dealers.

The ladies like those gents who smoke Rich mond Gem Cigarettes. Twenty-five dollars in doctor's visits will do you less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters.

DILLINGHAM—At Battle Creek, on the 8th Inst. Chariotte Eimer, wife of William H. Dillingham, o-coulsyllie, Ky., and sister of Mrs. E. H. Sargent, o His city.

BEAN—At 605 State-st., Oct. 9, of consumption, Mrs.

Rate Bean, in her 4d year.

Funeral will take place Monday, Oct. 11, at 1:20 p.

BEAN—At 605 State-st., Oct. 9, of consumption, Mrs.

Kate Bean, in her 4d year.

Funeral will take place Monday, Oct. 11, at 1:20 p.

BY DELL—On Oct. II, at the Woodruff House, of heart disease, Alexander Buell, of Utics, N. Y.

The remains will be sent to bis home for interment.

FRANCISCO—Oct. 2, Lilian, infant daughter of A.

Funeral to-day at 1:20 p. m., at residence, 2020 Wabshi-av. bash-av.

McGOVERN—On Oct. 18, at 7:30 a. m., of inflamma
tion of the brain, Margaret, wite of James McGovern
aged 67 years.

Fuseral from the residence of her son. Thoms
McGovern, 16 "Shelicid-av., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clect
a. m., to 8. * V. ** wat's Church, thence by carriages; 12 New York City and Westchester County paper please copy.

LIEBENSTEIN—After a short illness, on Sunday at 1p. m., Fredericks, widow of Solomon Liebenstein in the Sth year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law Nathan Mayer, 1615 Michigan-av., Tuesday, at 1 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to stand

ASTRUM—The funeral of Edward Magnus Eastrum, aged 56 years, will take place to-day, Oct. II, from 120 East Chicago-av., at 3 o clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland. Friends are invited.

RUSSELL—in this city, Oct. 2, Mrs. Corollins Russell, aged 35 years.

Funeral from the Olivet Baptist Church, on Fourthaw, to-day at II o'clock a. m. Interment at Graceland Cemetery.

Swan, aged 66.

Funeral notice hereafter.

FLEMING—Mary Loretta Fleming, aged 19, Oct. 10,

I typhoid fever.

Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 12, from residence, 300 South

Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 12, from residence, 300 South

Funeral, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemestery.

But ing Minnie, you have left us

Is this world to weep and moan;

But the God that has boreft us.

And taken our darling to His home.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. 329.

HE GERMAN REPUBLICANS OF enth Ward are requested to attende held Monday evening at George Rig 80 South Union-st., to organize a Gern Jun. Good speakers.

MR. O. W. POTTER WILL LEAD THE M meeting at the Pacific Garden Mission THE REV. M. M. PARKHURST WILL THE YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL MEETING
Too held as usual to-night in the Lower-Hall. A service of song will be had at 7.20 p. a LOTTERY DRAWINGS.

October 16.

TICKETS, \$1.

Out-of-town orders of \$3.00 and upwards alm



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Physicians and the Faculty prescribe and indorse it.

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